Columbian Centinel.

No. 3,123.] BOSTON, (Massachusetts) SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12. 1814. [Four Dollars per annum. 2 Sheets—12½ cts single.

[APPOINTED TO PUBLISH THE LAWS, &c. OF MASSACHUSETTS.]

BY AUTHORITY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen.

AN ACT in addition to, and declaratory of the true intent and meaning of "An Act to repeal in part an Act entitled an Act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties, and for the safe keeping of the Judicial records and files, and for other purposes."

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act, providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties, and for the safe keeping of the Judicial Records and Files and for other purposes," some Clerks of the Courts had rendered to the Treasurer of their respective Countirs their accounts of the sum by them received, and had paid over to their respective County Treasurers for the use of the County, one half of the residue, after deducting twelve hundred dollars, and whereas the General Court had directed the sums that were to be so paid by the Clerks, within the second and the third Eastern Circuits to be paid over by the County Treasurers within the said Circuits, to the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas for their further compensation:

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same*, That nothing contained in an Act to repeal in part an Act entitled "An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties," and for the safe keeping of the Judicial Records and Files and for other purposes," shall be so construed as to exempt the Clerks of the several counties from rendering their accounts to the respective County Treasurers of monies received by them until the twenty-seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, or from paying over one half of the residue of the sums received by them after deducting twelve hundred dollars annually until the said twenty-seventh day of January in the same manner they were required to do, by the second section of an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties, and for the safe keeping of the Judicial Records and Files, and for other purposes.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court are hereby authorised and empowered to appoint Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, and of all the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas within the Commonwealth.

Approved by the Governor, February 28th, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT to establish the place of keeping the Records of the Probate Court, in the County of Barnstable.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of May next, the Records of the Court of Probate in the County of Barnstable, and all books and papers belonging to said Court, shall be deposited and kept in the fire proof buildings erected in the town of Barnstable, within the said County; and the Register of Probate for said County, shall at all times hereafter, there give his attendance, for the due and faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Approved by the Governor, February 25th, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT respecting the Times and Places for holding the Courts of Probate in the County of Hampshire.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be holden in the town of Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire, two Courts of Probate in each year, at such places therein, and at such times in the year, as the Judge of Probate for the said County shall appoint.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Judge of Probate for said County of Hampshire, shall not be obliged to hold in the town of Amherst, in said County more than two Courts of Probate in each year, to be holden therein at such times and places, as the said Judge of Probate shall appoint; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved by the Governor, February 24th, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT appointing the places of holding the Courts of Probate in the County of Hampden.

BE *it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passing of this act, the Court of Probate for the County of Hampden shall be held in the following towns, *to wit*, in Springfield, six times in each year; in Westfield, three times in each year; in Blandford, twice in each year, and in Monson twice in each year, at such times and places in said towns as the Judge of Probate for said County shall from time to time appoint, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved by the Governor, February 12, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT to fix the times and places for holding the Courts of Probate in the County of Oxford, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That the Courts of Probate, within and for the County of Oxford, shall hereafter be holden at the several times and places hereafter mentioned—*viz.*:—At Fryburgh, on the last Wednesday of every month in the year; at Waterford and Paris in the months of February, June and November, annually; and at Bethel, Dixfield and Hiermury, in the month of June annually, on such days, and such places in said towns as the convenience of the people shall require; and it shall be the duty of the Judge of Probate for the time being of the said county, to give public notice of the particular days of said months, and the places in said towns, when and where he will hold the Courts aforesaid.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Judge of the Probate for the time being of said County shall be prevented by sickness, or other inevitable casualty from holding any of said Courts, at the several times by this Act provided, he is hereby authorised to appoint such other times for holding said Courts, as shall be most for the interest of all concerned, by giving public notice thereof, and to adjourn said Court from time to time and to continue any process or proceeding therein to such time and place, as the said Judge may consider necessary or expedient.

Approved by the Governor February 14th, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AN ACT in addition to an Act entitled "An Act imposing a Tax on the Banks within this Commonwealth."

SECT. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That the Corporation of each and every Bank within this Commonwealth, which now is in operation, or which shall hereafter come into operation, shall within ten days after the first Mondays of October and April annually, pay to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, for the use of them, a tax of one half of one per cent. on the amount of such part of their original Stock as shall have been actually paid in by the Stockholders in the respective Banks, according to the provisions contained in the first section of the Act entitled "An Act imposing a tax on the Banks within this Commonwealth."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Corporation of the several banks aforesaid, on or before the first Monday of April next to furnish the Treasurer of the Commonwealth with an abstract of the amount of Stock actually paid by the Stockholders in the respective Corporations, into their respective Banks, together with the time when the several instalments were paid; and it shall be the duty of all such Banking Incorporations, who have not yet completed the payment of their several instalments, and of all such as shall hereafter be incorporated, to furnish a like abstract of the amount of Stock which shall be actually paid by the Stockholders thereof into their respective Banks within ten days after such instalment shall have been paid in.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act imposing a tax on the Banks within this Commonwealth" be, and it hereby is repealed: *Provided however*, the same shall be and remain in force so far as to compel all such Corporations to fulfil and perform the duties therein required of them, and to pay the tax therein imposed on them, as shall have neglected to comply with the same.

Approved by the Governor, Feb 28, 1814.

Elegant Lace Goods, &c.

W. C. ROGERS, No. 75, Cornhill, has just rec'd, 1 trunk of Lace Goods, comprising the most superb assortment perhaps ever offered in Boston, and which were selected *in London* by a gentleman of Boston, consisting of black and white Lace Dresses, rich amber, robe and gold shade do; 5-4, 6-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 black, white and rich shaded Shawls; elegant shaded Mantillas; black, white and coloured half Shawls, half Bonnets Veils, lace and Caps; black and white Lace Veils, from 1 50 to $30 each, some new and beautiful patterns: 5-4 and 6-4 figured Lace for Dresses and Shawls; black Lace Trimmings, from 3 cents to $2 per yard; white Cotton Laces; plain and figured Footings, &c.

Also, just received, 1 case colored Cambrics, viz.—Pink, buff, green, blue, slate and black; 1 case light Cambric Prints; 1 case large Cambric Shawls.

On hand, a great variety of Cambrics, cambric Muslins, fancy and plain Muslins, Ginghams, Dimities, black Silks, black Bombazetts, &c. &c.—making the best assortment, (particularly for retailing) that can be found *in* Boston—all which will be sold at fair prices. feb 19

The Good Ship Massachusetts!

Fresh and STRONG the breeze is blowing,
As our SHIP at anchor rides;
Faction's fiercest fury flowing,
Vainly dash against her sides.

Firm on deck, with Freedom glowing,
Her PATRIOT-PILOT proves him true;
Proudly high her Banners flowing,
Speak the FEELINGS of her Crew!

CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS!—LANDSMEN AND SEAMEN!

ON the first Monday of *April* next you will have to exercise one of the most important rights which you, as FREEMEN, possess—the Right of Suffrage. The faithful and correct discharge of this right has at all times been an interesting duty;—but in the present awful crisis of public affairs, it is of *highest* importance.

You must all be impressed with the most solemn conviction, that as a People we are in the broad *Road to RUIN*; that our movement in it has of late been much accellerated; and is now in rapid progress.

What remains for you to do, that you may save yourselves from total ruin and disgrace? Can you for a moment doubt as to what may be your DUTY, and what may be a faithful and conscientious discharge of it in the exercise of the Right of Suffrage?—NO!—The PATH OF DUTY is plain—the *Road to PROSPERITY and HAPPINESS* is open before you. You must promptly assemble at the polls, and use every constitutional effort to keep such men in office at the head of our State Government, as you know, by happy experience, will do all in their power to arrest the uplifted arm of Destruction; defend yourselves and your children against any unconstitutional encroachments; and eventually restore the *Blessings of PEACE and GOOD-National Government!* One and ALL of you will, therefore, again assemble with renovated spirit; and taking once more "the long-pull, the STRONG-pull, and the pull-altogether," reelect, by an immensely encreased majority, your old and well approved STATESMEN and PATRIOTS,

HIS EXCELLENCY

CALEB STRONG, Esq.

FOR *GOVERNOR*.

AND HIS HONOR

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq.

FOR *LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR*.

FREEMEN OF MASSACHUSETTS!
Swear "NEVER TO GIVE UP YOUR SHIP."

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

A TEMPERATE EXAMINATION

Of Mr. DEXTER's CREED, as stated in an Address to the "Electors of Massachusetts."

No. VI.

Upon the Question whether the Federalists are chargeable with a design to sever the Union, or whether this charge justly lies against the Government and its friends; and, also, what is the true course to be taken, in case of the proclamation of unconstitutional acts.

THIS essay, it will be perceived, involves the most interesting questions which can possibly arise in a free State. It is almost impossible to render such questions entertaining though they are so important. My arguments will be addressed, principally, to the reflecting part of the Commonwealth; and, I trust, will be attended to with patience, by those who duly estimate the blessings of liberty.

There are two questions, which necessarily force themselves upon our notice, in reading this letter of Mr DEXTER.

1st. *Do the federalists merit the charge advanced against them by Mr. DEXTER, of a design to sever the Union of these States?*

2dly. *Do the measures of the National Government tend most directly to this end? And what are the legal and Constitutional remedies in case of such a tendency in the acts of our rulers?*

For ourselves, we have no hesitation to say, that any man who charges the federal party with a design to sever the Union, either misapprehends their views, or else is guilty of a wanton and cruel calumny.

But Mr. DEXTER advances opinions, which prove that our National *rulers* are doing every thing in their power to produce this *disunion*, unless we admit that the People have *no rights*, and that *no violation whatever* of the Constitution can justify a resistance to their measures.

Does Mr. DEXTER charge the Federalists with a design of *severing the States?* This is the first question. Let us hear him on this subject.

"*The writer did not feel himself at liberty to practice indiscriminate opposition to paralize the public energy and endanger the Union of the States.*"—*Mr. DEXTER's Address.*

This necessarily implies that *some persons* more and less patriotic than the *writer*, did. This cannot be supposed to mean the tools of Government, of course it was meant for the devoted Federalists.—Again:

"*Why make speeches and publications to prove that we are absolved from our allegiance, and hint that as an attempt to divide the Empire might be justified.*"

This also, is a hint that either the Governor's *speeches*, or the speeches of members of Congress, or of the State Legislatures tended to that object. We are not such tools or children as not to know that *this* was the necessary inference from this suggestion.—Again:

"*Interminable hostility would be the effect by consequence of accomplishing such a severance.*"

These sentences all imply the existence of such a *design*, and they give as much countenance as he could give to the aspersions upon the Federal party, in all the Democratic papers for several years past.

I repeat, that Mr. DEXTER must have intended this should be applied to the Leading Federalists, because the other party, so long as they can rob the people, and oppress them, under color of the national authority, cannot be supposed to wish a destruction of that power under which they enjoy their digotten wealth and honors.

This being, then, most clearly Mr. DEXTER's meaning, I pronounce it, and mean to prove it to be an undeserved calumny.

Brought up in the principles of WASHINGTON, and having derived what little I may possess of political knowledge from WASHINGTON's early and fast friends, among whom was our excellent Governor, I have been able to know the private opinions of these Washington Federalists, and I can pronounce that nothing can be more *abhorrent* to their feelings than a *separation* of the States, except *Slavery*.

But Messrs. Editors, what are the *public facts* on this subject? Who, when the Union was a mere rope of sand, when the Fabric was crumbling to atoms, brought about this Constitution? Were they not such men as WASHINGTON, and STRONG, and HAMILTON, and PARSONS, and AMES, and KING?

Where was Mr. DEXTER, in *that* day? Where Mr. GERRY?

Men are not apt to regard with coldness their own offspring. Is it for those who laid by in such times of energy and exertion to come forward and *reap* were *they have not sowed?*

To accuse the Federalists of enmity against the Union, is to accuse them of murdering the favorite child of their bosom.

But we shall not deny that these great and good men, with whom however, I had no other connection than that of a generous gratitude, have *felt alarmed* for the safety and preservation of this infant object of their cares and anxieties. They have seen it pass into new hands that knew not JOSEPH. They have seen its beautiful features mutilated.

Look, now, at the acts of the *Northern States*, since they have been under *federal* management, and compare them with the measures of the *present* rulers of the National Government, when *they* were in the *minority*.

What illegal or unconstitutional measure have the Federalists adopted? Where have they embodied themselves in hostility to the National Authority? Did they not submit to an 18 months embargo, which Mr. DEXTER declared unconstitutional, with nothing but a deep and half suppressed murmur?

What did Massachusetts when the National Government vindicated our honor, assailed and tarnished by France?

He went into the Legislature of Virginia and declared the acts of the National Government *void*. The Virginians said that "100,000 fire and independent Virginians stood ready with their arms in their hands, to vindicate the State rights against the National authority."

The Pennsylvanians rose in arms, threatened to murder the national officers and burn their houses.

Such were their principles and their conduct; but they have met no followers in Massachusetts, against the most oppressive acts.

We would now inquire what Mr. DEXTER's *new* friends, and *this government* to which he is so *Democratic*, have done to *destroy the Union?*

We presume that Mr. DEXTER will not dispute any of the following fundamental principles of civil society.

Government is instituted for the common *benefit of all* the people.

They ought to be *impartial and equal* in all their laws. The right of the people to *protection in their lawful callings*, is as *sacred* as the *duty* of *obedience* to just laws.

If the government violate the constitution, oppress the people, refuse to them that protection for which government was instituted—they are usurpers, and are not entitled to obedience.

If they destroy rights, important rights which they are "bound to protect," they are a government *de facto*, but not *de jure*; and the people are absolved from their allegiance.

If I were to say that our government had *so done*, Mr. DEXTER might adduce it as *another* proof of a design to sever the Union. But I have too much prudence to say this. I rather prefer to bring Mr. DEXTER as a witness before the Court against his *new friends*.

The Hon. Mr. DEXTER says, what I have not said, that the Embargo act "*overleaps the bounds of constitutional power.*"

"*That it corrupts the and renders perjury familiar.*"

"*That it is unjust and oppressive to the mercantile part of society, and destroys incalculable interests which the government is bound to respect.*"

"*That it aims a FATAL blow at our unexampled progress in wealth and general improvement.*"

Now if only *one half* of Mr. DEXTER's charges against *this act* be true, the people are *absolved from their allegiance*, unless Mr. DEXTER will contend, that the government may overleap the constitution, destroy *invaluable* rights which they are *bound* to protect, and aim a *fatal blow* at the prosperity of the people, and yet that the people are bound *to submit*; the constitution still remains entire and binding. Mark it—it is on Mr. DEXTER's assertions I ground my inference.

Such were not the principles of the revolution in 1688. Such were not the principles of our own revolution.

Britain did not aim so fatal a blow, as this act at our prosperity. She only attempted to tax us without our consent. Yet because this *might by possibility* lead to some of the consequences which Mr. DEXTER declares this *actually does* produce, to wit, destroying *invaluable interests*, we resisted, to blood, and we resisted successfully.

Sir WM. BLACKSTONE (certainly not the most ardent friend of civil liberty), in examining the right of *resistance*, even in the monarchy of Great-Britain, and the power of the Crown and Parliament to *make laws*, limits that power *in this manner*: "Unless where the *constitution* hath expressly, or by evident consequence laid down some exception or *boundary*." He then proceeds to say, it would be dangerous to permit the subject to "disobey in the ordinary course of law."—"I say, (said BLACKSTONE) in the *ordinary* course of law, for I do not speak of those *extraordinary recourses to first principles* which are *necessary* when the *contracts* of society are in *danger of dissolution*, and the law proves too *weak a defence* against the violence of fraud and *oppression*." Such are the liberal Englishman's ideas of the right of resistance to unconstitutional acts.—They may seem too fierce and too *stubborn* for a man, whose ancestors slumber in the cemeteries of *Pearce*; but we must aver, that *our* people have as yet shown none of the spirit of their *ancestors*, and have betrayed *no* disposition to opposition, that ought to alarm even so loyal a man as Mr DEXTER.

I ought, however, with frankness to state, that *many men* believe that there are *evils* worse than *disunion*. I am one of those. I am not *ashamed* or *afraid* to avow my opinions. I think *slavery worse*.—By slavery, I mean gross and intolerable oppression, insecurity in our rights, and unreasonable searches and seizures. One act which I will mention as an *omen of approaching slavery*: The seizure, on the public road, of 150,000 dollars, belonging to a bank created under the authority of this sovereign State, by a collector who had the impudence to avow that he had no suspicions, and indeed he *could have none*, that it was destined to the enemy.

Another mark of *approaching slavery*, is, that when our Legislature unanimously (federalists and democrats) requested the President to restore the money so plundered, he sauntringly told them, in substance, the law was open to them, they might go and give him five times the value, and take their *own property home*.

Another symptom of approaching slavery, is the shooting and whipping and imprisoning our citizens by military officers without lawful warrant or trial.—Many such cases have occurred.

Another thing very much like slavery, is the forbidding our taking fish for our food, or procuring wood for our fuel.

Is *union* better with *slavery*, than a respectable State, (as large as the United States were in 1776, when they declared themselves *independent*) could be with the blessings of freedom? I am not prepared to turn my children into the droves of Virginia Negroes, to be scourged by a black or white Negro Driver.

Yet Mr. DEXTER prefers slavery *and* union, if I understand him right. He says, an act is "unconstitutional, *oppressive, unjust*, and ENTAILS *invaluable* interests, corrupts the morals of the people, and aims a FATAL blow at our progress." I cannot conceive what *slavery would do more*.

If the interests destroyed are *invaluable* they must be at least as *valuable* as union, unless union is worth more than that which is *invaluable*.

Yet to this act Mr. DEXTER *advises submission*, he thinks it ought not to be opposed. He censures us even for *talking against it*; nor we have *done no more* than talk. He must prefer, therefore, slavery and union to freedom and disunion. So do the French. "*Que le grand Empire soit indivisible et que l'Empereur tyrannise!*"—"Let the Emperor tyrannize, provided the *great empire* be unbroken.—Let us feed our *vanity* on its *greatness*, though we cannot feed our children on bread." Such are not American or British feelings. But what is Mr. DEXTER's remedy for these evils which he describes with so much pathos? The "*vis medicatrix*," (or to translate it for his new friends,) the "healing force" of our *system*. That is, the system will cure itself. The medicines he recommends to aid this healing force, are "*magnanimous moderation*" and "*candid discussion.*"

Of the former we have certainly taken enough, and the *disease* has not yet abated. Of the latter, Mr. DEXTER has been in the *free use* these *five years*, and yet he never could convince the Judges of the Federal Courts, or *any one* alive, that ever I heard of.—So far from the symptoms of this "restrictive disease" yielding to Mr. DEXTER's magnanimous moderation and candid discussion, it is said to rage still more fiercely in the South than ever. Kentucky has lately voted the Embargo the greatest prodigy of human wisdom. And two Members of Congress declared, that they would *enforce it* at the expence of the *blood of all the minority*; that is to say, of *three millions of people*. I wish Mr. DEXTER would try a stout dose of his magnanimous moderation and candid discussion on these bloody minded men, and if that succeeds, we may listen to him: till which time, he will indulge us in preferring the temperate, consistent GOVERNOR, to a man who does not belong to one party, but who abuses another.

We have no wish or idea of a separation of the States. We have only a desire that we should be as *united* in action, as we are in suffering, so that we may speak a language which can be *heard at Washington*. It is because they think us *divided*, that they *dare* thus to *oppress* and *threaten* the *Commercial States*.

We are the true friends of *union*, who would compel Congress by our spirited and united language and conduct, to adhere to the *principles* in which the *Union* was founded. That Union which we *cherish* is not an empty name, under whose sanction such deeds of tyranny are to be committed, but a solid and substantial blessing, for which we surrendered a portion of the sovereignty of this free and independent State.

These are our principles. Let not Mr. DEXTER or any other man again misunderstand or mistake them.—They are as pure as his, and at least as reconcilable with themselves and with civil liberty. We shall make a summary *Conclusion* of this Temperate Examination of federal principles, and of Mr. DEXTER's creed, in our next.

FOR THE CENTINEL, &c.

CONCLUSION OF THE TEMPERATE EXAMINATION of Mr. DEXTER's CREED,

Mr. DEXTER's Motives for writing such a CREED.—Summary view of this extraordinary letter.

No. VII—[*and last.*]

"DURING the American War *they*, said Mr. FOX, (meaning himself and the illustrious BURKE) had together rejoiced at the successes of WASHINGTON, and had sympathized almost in tears for the fall of MONTGOMERY."

Such were the opinions of two of the purest and most enlightened patriots that Great-Britain ever produced. *They* did not consider true patriotism as a narrow, vulgar attachment to the wicked or weak Administration of their Country.

Their ideas of morality were more sublime, more liberal, more enlarged. They thought, that if an Administration were pursuing a "ruinous and hopeless War," especially an *unjust one*, true patriotism

would even *rejoice* at the defeat of such wicked or weak projects and would not confound the *Cause* of their *Country*, with the *Cause* of a *Faction*. The success of WASHINGTON they know would bring about a Peace, and drive a corrupt oligarchy from power.—They therefore honor it as a blessing. If Mr. DEXTER had possessed the extent of knowledge and enlightened patriotism of these great men, he would never have given currency to the contradictory and slavish doctrines which we are about to exhibit in a concise form, that every man who reads may understand them.

Before we give this summary view of his letter, we wish to say a word or two upon the motives or objects of the writer. We do not mean his secret motives; those are known only to himself and to GOD. We mean the *apparent* motives.

We have heard almost as many opinions about the objects which Mr. DEXTER intended to effect by this letter as there were readers.

This is certainly a proof that it had a studied or unfortunate obscurity.

We shall endeavor to consider *several* of the assigned *motives*. Every man will admit, that *it is a novelty* in New-England for a private citizen, *however illustrious*, to give his whole political creed. WASHINGTON, to be sure did it *in his farewel address*; but DEXTER is very far from being a WASHINGTON. If any *other* man had done it, it would have been called arrogance, in *that* day.

It is asked, *First*, did Mr. DEXTER write this letter to *decline* being a candidate? He says he wishes "*to be understood in his own conduct.*"—What *conduct* does he refer to? To his *declining*?

We have perused it with the most critical attention—we have asked every Judge, Lawyer, belles letters scholar, divine, merchant, mechanic, and private citizen we have seen, whether Mr. DEXTER declines. Not a man of them can perceive that he does.

There are some strong sentences which imply that he does not. The democratic papers say, explicitly, that he *does not decline*.

If the letter then was written to decline, he has been very unhappy in "being understood in his conduct" which he says was his object.

Secondly. Does he agree to *accept* if the party to which he does not belong should succeed in chusing him?

We cannot find, except by implication, that he will accept. It would seem unt as he thinks every body else in the wrong, Federalist and Democrat, and as he is the only True Patriot, he would feel himself *bound to accept*.

"His magnanimous moderation and candid discussion," he may think may raise the embargo, persuade Great-Britain to yield her maritime rights, and convert the white demi savages of the west into a civilized and gentle race of men.

Thirdly. But perhaps his apology was written to excuse himself for *declining*, inasmuch as he says he is not a candidate for office. One would think there could hardly be a necessity for a *proud and lofty minded man* to give *any reason* why he would not be degraded by being placed "check by jowl" with DANA and HOLMES, and AUSTIN; why he would not quit his literary, judicial and domestic friends to be associated with those men who have impessantly, unjustly represensed him as a monster of political iniquity.

This, therefore, could not have been his motive; because there was *no necessity* for it. We should have been more surprised if he did accept.

But, *Fourthly*—Was it to explain *why* the Democrats set him up? We frankly confess that we think this was his object; and we believe every man who reads the letter again with a view to inquire into his motives will also admit that we are right.

It was to account, as he says, for "the singular fact of his being nominated by a party to which he does not belong."

In this view we think his letter perfectly satisfactory. It affords abundant reasons why the democrats of Massachusetts should select him.—He is more in unison with them than with the Federalists. He is in favor of the War.—This secures to them all their offices, their contracts, their jobs.—This secures to his brother-in-Law Marshal PRINCE his 20,000 dollars a year;—to SEAVER and all the Tax-Gatherers their commissions—to the officers of the army their epauletts, their rations and their pay.

As to the Embargo, though he is opposed to it, yet as he would only apply the remedy of "magnanimous moderation and candid discussion" they can easily forgive him his theoretical difference of opinion. They knew VANNEM could not be carried; and they hoped, as *he vainly did*, that such a luminary would draw into his vortex all his satellites.

Unhappily for them and him they are but few, and those only satellites of the fifth magnitude. Massachusetts has no materials for a *grand* party. They are either WASHINGTONIANS or rank *Democrats*.

Let the people judge whether I have fairly solved Mr. DEXTER'S motives for this enigmatical address.

What is Mr. DEXTER'S Creed as we have now shewn it? Let us review it in brief, and its inconsistencies.

1st. The War *is just*—but then it is *just only* on the ground of the Orders in Council, and as they have long since ceased, of course, according to Mr. DEXTER, it is now *unjust*.

2d. The *vis inertiæ*, that is the sluggishness of true patriotism, is not competent to defend even Mr DEXTER against the assaults of the ambitious men of the Federal party.

But the "*medicament* of these same patriots is strong enough to raise the Embargo, restore the equilibrium of the States, force Britain to Peace and heal all our differences."

3dly You have a right to free discussion—but then it must be in whispers lest you "be overheard by the enemy." If you tell your wrongs to the world it is "sedition."

4thly. When the War is once declared you "must submit"—"You must not degrade the resources or magnanimity of your Country. The Government are absolute as to the mode of conducting the War,

"And, Mr DEXTER, may declare, the mode of carrying on the War hopeless. I may tell the world, and the enemy, that we have no money, no credit, and that the people are disgusted."

5thly. The Government have passed "unconstitutional laws," "oppressive, unjust destructive of invaluable rights—they aim a fatal *blow* at the prosperity of the people."

But if *you* hold sweet counsel together to restore the *Constitution* to its true *principles*: If you adopt to-morrow a remonstrance against these wrongs with any other States having a common cause, common feeling, and common sufferings, this is an attempt to "*sever the Union*"

"Trust then to us—*I will* lead you into pleasant valleys. *I will* give you to eat and to drink from green pastures and babbling fountains.—*I will* be your shepherd and your guide."

"By the magnanimous moderation and candid discussion" "I will heal all your wounds and relieve all your distresses."

Such Mr. DEXTER'S letter appears to me.

I then assign the following reasons why I prefer STRONG to DEXTER:—

1st Because STRONG never wrote an ambiguous letter just before an election which nobody could understand thoroughly, and which every body could perceive had more mischief than good in it.

2d. Because STRONG has not the arrogance to suppose that he knows more than all the persons elected by the people either on one side or the other.

3dly. Because STRONG never was set up by the party to which he does not belong, of course it is to be presumed that the Democracy do not like him while the war is their hobby.

4thly. Because STRONG will not order out the militia, and Mr. DEXTER on his own principles must and will.

5thly. Because STRONG thinks the War *unjust*, and, therefore, in his conscience opposes it—and DEXTER thinks it *just*, and, therefore, in his conscience must and do support it.

6thly. Because STRONG has rendered thirty years able and faithful services to the Public, and I do not recollect *any* of moment which his new rival has rendered. I forbear to enter into the two or three years of public life of Mr DEXTER, *because* I could avoid all personalities, and I do not wish to harrow up the events of 1800 and 1801.

In fine, we have a Patriot at our head, who is as near to WASHINGTON in his character, in his piety, his morality, his prudence—his love of liberty, law and commerce, and as much attached to his country as *any* man. His hold upon *this* life is *short*. He knows he is soon to appear before an awful tribunal to answer for the use of the great talents and opportunities afforded him in this life, and is perfectly sensible to and acts under a sense of this great responsibility. I am not disposed to change him for a man who *may* have some of these qualities, but almost whom I know *much less*, and from his letter never wish to *know more*.

CONCLUDING NOTE, to READERS.

THE writer of the foregoing Temperate Examination has now redeemed the pledge he gave to the public. It will be observed that he has avoided all personalities. It is only Mr. DEXTER, *as he appears* in his *Address* to the Electors, that has been the subject of his remarks. That address was the fair subject of criticism.—It was public property; nay, it was both a challenge and defiance, in the proudest strain. With a sling and a stone only have we ventured to go out against this *Goliath* of the Democratic Philistines.

Mr. DEXTER, *personally*, may be modest, consistent, a friend to civil liberty, open and frank. But his *address*, like some mirrors which distort, certainly would give a very different idea of his character.

Let me intreat all the young, ardent and generous minds, who feel that Mr DEXTER has made an unprovoked attack on his late political friends, to abstain from all personal reflections. There can be the less excuse for them in this case, as Mr. DEXTER has done every thing for us we could wish. "Oh! that *mine enemy* would write a book," is the language of Holy Writ; and in an case was it more applicable than in the present. Such a letter as Mr. DEXTER'S might have suited the taste of the Rump Parliament, and could have made an excellent address from CROMWELL to that body. Professions at that day were in fashion—they passed for *something*; but in the *present* age, and in *this country*, we rather judge of men by their *deeds*. We know in our age that a man may "not ask any thing of the government or people," and yet be willing to take any thing he can get;—and he may be "no candidate for office," and yet make infinite exertion to get elected.

But when such a design is discovered it is very apt to be defeated. That all designs against the Public Good may be rendered abortive, and all men may stand before the Public in the light they deserve, is the sincere prayer of THE AUTHOR.

Boston, March 10, 1814.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

N. YORK. NEW-YORK, MARCH 8, 1814

Arrival from France.

THE letter-of-marque brig Criterion yesterday arrived here from La Teste; and has brought Bordeaux papers to the 20th January; from which we have translated (such as they are) every article of importance. Mr. SAGE, the supercargo has furnished us with a MS. epitome of news, but most of the items were received here a month since, via Boston.

Lt. SHUBRICK, of the Navy, a passenger, is bearer of despatches from Mr. CRAWFORD, our Minister at Paris. Mr. C. expected to meet *with some further delay*, in his arrangements with the French Government, in consequence of a change of the Minister of Foreign Affairs from BASSANO to CAULINCOURT. *This PRETENSE for further putting off our Envoys, is equally as villainous as all the preceding excuses. Every one knows, that* BASSANO, *though he had resigned the* portfeuille *of the foreign department, continued to be a member of the French cabinet.*

From the papers and verbal reports.

Negotiations for Peace.

PARIS. It is confidently reported, that the united Committees of the Legislative corps and Council of State to whom were referred the original documents on the subject of the negotiations of Peace with the allied powers which the Emperor submitted to them on the 19th December, have firmly represented and insisted, that as the proposals made to the allied powers *were not adequate to the actual state of affairs*, new and more liberal ones ought to be made! After a long discussion the opinion of the committee was adopted. From the nature of the new proposals made to the enemy great hopes may be entertained of a speedy pacification.

Two Commissioners have been sent from Paris to the Congress at Manheim. *On What Congress? We have never learnt that the allies ever agreed to meet in such Congress.*

The Five Per Cent. Consols have fallen to 50!

PARIS, JAN. 13. After having fixed the *bases* of Peace, and after they had been accepted by the Emperor, the allied powers have refused to sign them—a circumstance unparalleled in the history of nations.

Antipacific Affairs.

The combined forces of the North have crossed the Rhine (Upper) in three different places, with 200,000 men. On the 25th December they broke the neutrality of the Swiss cantons, and marched through them. A part of the army said to be destined for the invasion of Italy have entered *Berne*.

State of the French Armies. Marshal MACDONALD was reported to have marched for Holland with 40,000 men. MARMONT was at Metz with 50,000; VICTOR at Strasburg with 30,000; BERTRAND at Cassel with 20,000; and SPONTAINI near Cologn. Marshal BESSIERES has 16,000 of the reserve at Metz.

Marshal SOULT has 65,000 men in Bayonne; SUCHET 35,000 in Barcelona; the Viceroy has 50,000 in Verona; there are 30,000 at Sedan; and the King of Naples was said to be coming from Naples with 30,000.

Marshal ST. CYR had Capitulated in Dresden, with 15,000? Gen. RAPP was in Dantzic with 15,000 (surrendered); and Marshal DAVOUST was in Hamburg, with 30,000 cut off by the Swedes.

The King of Naples has taken off the restrictions on commerce in his ports and, and reduced the duties 75 per cent.

The War near Bayonne.

PARIS. On the 12th and 13th December the two armies before Bayonne were warmly engaged and incessantly. The English and Portuguese lost from 8 to 10,000. The Spaniards were not engaged. The allies have retired TO THE RIGHT [*i. e. towards the interior of France.*] and are on the borders of the Adour.

BAYONNE, JAN. 6. On the 1st inst. a battery on a small island in the Adour, and a bridge of boats of the enemy, were destroyed. We had more than 300 killed, and a great number wounded. The Bearnois and the Basques hasten to arrange themselves under the colors of Gen. HARISPE, who briskly annoys the enemy.

Affairs in Italy.

GENEVA, (Switzerland) DEC. 18. The news from Italy is, that the Viceroy not only maintains his position at the Adige, but has gained advantages at several points. The left wing of the Austrian army has been defeated between Legano and Rivilequa; and SOMMARIVA has been drawn towards Roveredo. Gen. HILLER has judged it best to act on the defensive. Gen. MASSENA occupied Bevigo, Adria and Lorio for a moment, but was driven therefrom by an Italian division and compelled to repass the Adige precipitately. Gen. STOMENGHAN and NUGENT are manœuvring on the Lower Adige; but they are not sufficiently strong to act on the offensive.

FLORENCE, DEC. 14. The vanguard of a Neapolitan column has arrived here.

PARIS, JAN. 14. Reports from Italy state, that the Austrians having again attempted to dislodge the Prince Viceroy from his position on the Adige, have been repulsed with considerable loss. We wait for the details of this new success.

The King of Spain (*FERDINAND*) was preparing to leave Paris to assume his authority in Spain. A Peace appeared very certain between France and Spain. *Ridiculous.—FERDINAND never has, as we have learnt, been in Paris; and all know that Spain cannot make peace with France without the concurrence of her allies. This is a bird of the same feather as sung the certain peace between France and the allied powers.*

The expenditures of France in 1813 amounted to Three Hundred Millions of dollars; and the estimated expense of 1814 was 360,000,000 of dollars!

FONTFRAY, JAN. 19. The levy of 300,000 men will shortly be completed. The conscripts depart animated with the highest spirit.—*Le Moniteur Universale.*

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, DEC. 14. Messrs. REDING and ESTER, the Swiss deputation to the allied monarchs, had interviews with them on the 6th, 7th and 8th Dec.; and say they obtained evidence of their most unequivocal good will for Switzerland; and *they think* the end of their mission has been perfectly fulfilled. *This article bears all the marks of French forgery. No one will believe that the allied Sovereigns ever gave them to expect the encouragement here insinuated; for they know that at the very time they were stated to be given, these Sovereigns were setting out with their armies for the French frontier by the way of Switzerland; and if that were the best and shortest way to conquer their foe, they would have been egregious asses if they had allowed the declaration of neutrality imposed by* NAPOLEON *on the Cantons to have interrupted their progress; or have made any promises on the subject. They only march through the country; not make war upon it, and they know what little regard* NAPOLEON *has shown to neutral rights when the march of his ambition lay through their violated.*

BERNE, DEC. 19. A minister from the allied powers, M. DE STE. PIERRE, has arrived here with a message for the Council to announce, *that the allied powers would pass the Rhine the 20th of this month.*

An officer of the allied army has notified the Swiss General who commands the line of neutrality, that the "enemies" would pass that line at different points in the night, and that a part of their forces would pass through Switzerland. *The Journal de l'Empire rails against this determination of the allies with great vehemence, "Is it thus," it says, "the violators of Europe conform to the maxims of good faith and moderation, that they have incessantly proclaimed." Fergusson, for a Frenchman.*

A letter from France—dated

"BOURDEAUX, DEC. 3. The discouragement in all commercial pursuits is great and general.

"Lord WELLINGTON is before the walls of Bayonne. Antwerp is menaced; and the enemy, in great force, entered Switzerland, under the Prince of SCHWARTZENBERG, the 20th inst. without resistance. From these circumstances you may judge of our deplorable situation. A general Peace may result from it, however. This is our only consolation."

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

XIII *CONGRESS*. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, FEB. 28, 1814.

MR ROBERTS, elected a Senator of Pennsylvania, in the room of Mr. LEIB, took his seat.

YAZOO CLAIMS.

The bill for the indemnification of the Yazoo Claimants, passed as follows:—

For the bill—Messrs. Bibb of Ken. Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Germain, Giles, Gilman, Gore, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Varnum, Wells—24.

Against it—Messrs. Bibb of Geo. Chase, Gaillard, Lacock, Roberts, Taft, Turner, Worthington—8.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3. Among other bills acted upon this day were, a bill to establish another Military Academy;—a bill more effectually to enforce the Non-Importation Laws;—a bill giving pensions to orphans and widows of persons slain on board privateers;—and a bill to amend the act to provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, &c.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4. An account of the expenses attending the intercourse with the Barbary powers, was communicated.

LAKE SERVICE

A memorial of Capt CHAUNCEY, and others, urging an increase of pay while engaged on the Lake service—committed.

A bill for an augmentation of the Marine Corps to 696 privates, &c. was read twice.

RECESS OF CONGRESS.

The report of the joint committee, that Congress should have a recess on the 11th April, was laid on the table. *In the House this report was accepted.*

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, FEB. 28. Mr. J. REED, of Mass. presented a petition from Tisbury, on Martha's Vineyard, praying for some relief from the operation of the Embargo. A number of other petitions, and local bills, were acted on

LOAN BILL.

Mr. PICKERING this day resumed his speech against the bill, and the measures which gave rise to it, which he began on Saturday. His whole speech occupied about six hours.

Mr. LOWNDES, of S. C. replied to Mr. PICKERING, and supported the bill and the war, and spoke until the usual hour of adjournment, without having concluded.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1. After the disposal of some unimportant bills and papers, the House again went into committee on the

LOAN BILL.

Mr. PICKERING explained some parts of his speech yesterday, which had been misrepresented by Mr. LOWNDES.

Mr LOWNDES then resumed the floor, and concluded the speech which he began yesterday.

Mr. EPPES followed, and explained parts of his opening speech, and defended the bill, and the calculations on which he had predicated

Mr. PITKIN concluded the debate, opposed the bill, and enforced and explained his former speech on the subject.

The committee then rose, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow

(*The proceedings of Wednesday, March 2d, were given in our last.*)

FRIDAY, MARCH 4. A petition was presented by sundry citizens of Columbia district, praying for the repeal or modification of the Embargo Law, to permit them to export their produce to the Eastern States. Committed. Several local bills were despatched.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Appropriation bill, for 1814, was taken up, and the blanks thus filled:—

For pay of army and militia,	$8,505,360
Forage to officers,	264,376
Subsistence,	4,577,470
Camp and field equipage,	460,409
Medical and hospital department,	255,000
Bounties and premiums,	2,550,000
Clothing,	2,036,000
Quarter-Master's department,	3,500,000
Ordnance, stores, &c. &c.	700,000
Fortifications,	500,000
Contingencies,	700,000
Indian department,	454,500

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Appropriation bill was also taken up, and the blanks thus filled:—

For pay and subsistence of officers and pay of the seamen,	$2,579,341
Provisions,	1,479,602 52
Medicines, &c.	120,000
Repairs of vessels,	1,500,000
Ordnance, &c.	300,000
Contingent expences,	500,000
Navy Yards, &c.	100,000
Pay, &c. of Marine Corps,	218,279 50
Clothing of the same,	71,788 10
Military stores for same,	27,608 75
Contingent expenses of do.	46,000

This bill was also ordered to be engrossed.

NAVY BILLS.

Three bills—one for authorizing the building of certain Floating Batteries;—a second giving a bounty for prisoners captured by privateers; and a third, to authorize the President to purchase a number of vessels carrying under twenty guns; had been received from the Senate.

On the third bill, to an inquiry made by Mr. W. REED, of Massachusetts, Mr. LOWNDES, from the committee on naval affairs, answered, that of the sloops of war ordered to built, *two* were ready for sea, *three* nearly ready, and the other in forwardness

Mr. RHEA said he could not see the propriety of passing a bill to build these smaller vessels, whilst those of a larger class already authorized by law were not completed, and the crews of those already prepared for service were not yet completed, and, from what he had heard, he believed could not be readily made up, on account of the difference between the inducements held out to the land and naval service, &c. He was disinclined to vote for more vessels of the class now proposed, until the frigates, which he considered the substantial part of the Navy, should be built and manned.

Mr. LOWNDES remarked that he did not consider the unavoidable delay in completing the larger vessels authorized to be built as any argument against building those of a smaller class. With regard to the difficulty alleged to exist in the recruiting of men, arising from the present high land bounties, he believed it did prevail, and that some measures might be possibly necessary in consequence; but he did not see the force of this objection against the present bill

After some motions on the subject were disposed of, the bill was so amended as to fix the rate of the vessels at from eight to twenty guns.

The bill to give a bounty for prisoners taken by privateers passed to a third reading without opposition.

FLOATING BATTERIES BILL.

On the question of passing this bill, Messrs. POST, GOLDSBOROUGH and KING objected to spending another half million of money on a mere experiment, and instanced the fate of the exploded Torpedoes as evidence of the folly of making them.

In support of the bill it was stated, that this mode of defence of our harbours had been examined and commended by several of the most respectable naval officers;—that although an experiment, it would be remembered, that all useful inventions originated in experiment; and that beside the recommendation of the naval officers and naval committee, but also of the executive authority.

The bill passed, For it 82—Against it 44.

A bill for the payment of property of individuals captured or destroyed while in the public service, by the enemy, was discussed, in committee, but no question taken.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5. A bill to appropriate 500,000 dollars for purchasing armed vessels under twenty guns, passed.

The bill to allow a bounty of 100 dollars for each prisoner brought in by privateers, was read a third time, and its passage was opposed by Messrs. WARD, POST and GOLDSBOROUGH; and advocated by Messrs. BROWNE, M'KIM and KING. Passed, Ayes 83, Noes 55.

The Naval Appropriation bill passed—Ayes 121—Noes 9.

The Army Appropriation bill was opposed by Mr. WARD, of Mass. in a speech of more than two hours. He was followed by Mr. MACON, when the bill passed, Ayes 82, Noes 38.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1814

Late French Advices.

☞It will be seen in another part of our paper that French journals to the 20th January have been received in New-York; but the verbal advices obtained, and the translations made from the papers, are so jumbled together, that it has been found difficult to arrange what of intelligence they announce.

☞Part of the news, however, is highly interesting. The inference drawn by the CENTINEL from a careful digest of the oral advices—not editorial vaporings and croakings—received in the *Ann-Alexander*, that there did not exist what she sailed any substantial prospect of a speedy general or continental Peace, are amply confirmed by these French advices. We find it announced, that the allies, instead of meeting in the Manheim Congress, or making Peace as the London whimers anticipated, had ascended the Rhine, and, five days before the date of the London lamentations, had crossed that river for the invasion of Old France—some below and others through Switzerland, whose neutrality had been disregarded. These events, we think, are decisive of the continuance of the War until NAPOLEON shall have relaxed in his demands. On this point there is also an important article:—On the 19th Dec NAPOLEON ordered that a Committee of his Legislative Corps should examine the original documents on the subject of the negotiation, which were in his foreign office—This Committee, it seems, have had the independence to report an opinion, that the terms offered to the allies were not sufficiently moderate; and that this report had been dismissed and accepted Thus has evidently been done to shift the disgrace of any sacrifices made, from the Emperor to his Puppets:, and demonstrates a state of things in France very opposite to the indirations of her papers. It may be added, that the French funds were depreciating as rapidly as the English were rising. The French Five Per Cents. had fallen to 50.

☞The statements of the force of armies, &c. are only repetitions of those by former arrivals. They are most men in buckram. A few trifling events in Italy are trinked out as successes;—whereas it was evident that the Austrian army in that quarter was waiting the proper period for cooperating with the movements of the allied grand army.

☞The accounts of battles near Bayonne on the 12th and 13th Dec. are repeated; and the allied loss again represented as heavy. But for nearly a month after we find no official account from SOULT on the subject; and on the 6th January it was stated that Lord WELLINGTON was on the Adour, which he could not be unless he was between Bayonne and the French interior, in one of the finest districts in France.

☞There is not an additional word from Holland; and though the French papers contain London dates to the 31st of December no mention is made of the pretended visit of Lord CASTLEREAGH to the continent

We have been favored with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 31st December—but they are extremely sterile.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election in this State for Governor, &c. took place on Tuesday last. The following towns are all that we have heard from:—

	1814.		1813.	
	Gilman.	*Plumer.*	*Gilman.*	*Plumer.*
Alstead,	207	112	180	106
Charlestown,	255	48	218	50
Chesterfield,	219	107	219	102
Dublin,	161	59	150	55
Gilsum,	52	42	58	35
Jaffrey,	224	47	207	35
Keene,	267	46	253	45
Marlborough,	187	15	148	13
Parker's-field,	147	27	130	19
Rindge,	197	42	182	49
Roxbury,	63	9	57	14
Stoddard,	92	119	100	91
Sullivan,	95	14	85	6
Swanzey,	99	200	86	180
Walpole,	240	145	207	189
Westmoreland,	204	186	191	172
Winchester,	189	75	154	66
Rochester,	90	221	82	201
Stratham,	40	124	34	127
Dover,	176	192	184	164
Madbury,	61	36	57	36
New-Castle,	4	81	6	72
Epping,	143	91	141	94
Farmington,	45	137	41	118
Rye,	11	189	6	190
Nottingham,	79	86	70	71
Northampton,	61	82	53	82
Kensington,	72	55	76	40
Somersworth,	118	30	106	26
Hampton,	142	46	106	56
Northwood,	124	88	121	98
Londonderry,	434	82	398	91
Portsmouth,	419	710	605	687
Greenland,	46	66	43	79
Newmarket,	52	144	29	123
Exeter,	231	86	221	70
Newington,	11	85	14	79
Durham,	83	152	103	114
Hampton-Falls,	85	15	79	11
Seabrook,	110	20	95	20
Dunstable,	96	63	87	60
Nottingham-West,	136	83	116	78
Milford,	141	81	117	62
Litchfield,	64	20	59	20
Temple,	105	27	106	27
Bedford,	160	70	135	68
Merrimark,	89	107	81	92
Francistown,	82	170	75	178
Unity,	42	185	27	165
Lempster,	91	59	91	49
Washington,	56	158	58	130
Hillsborough,	67	269	51	264
Antrim,	73	189	54	181
Claremont,	316	192	272	79
Amherst,	159	173	137	150
Mount-Vernon,	54	124	35	120
Hollis,	169	105	157	105
New-Boston,	60	196	55	195
Lyndeborough,	46	169	46	160
Deering,	47	190	36	178
Peterborough,	152	118	153	77
Wilton,	65	104	63	107
New-Ipswich,	189	40	200	17
Rancock,	27	210	28	178
Society Land,	2	22	3	23
Sharon,	24	36	20	32
66 *Towns*—	*Art Federal Gain,*		122.	

The excellent Governor *GILMAN* is unquestionably re-elected by a handsome majority; as are a majority of the Senate. We have very few returns of Representatives elected.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A meeting of the Federal Republicans, the Friends of Peace, will be held at *WHEELOCK'S* Hotel in Concord, on Thursday the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of agreeing upon suitable candidates for Senators for the District of Middlesex, to be supported at the ensuing election. *March 12, 1814.*

The town of Shirley, formerly democratic, has this year elected Federal town-officers, throughout

Fitchburgh has elected a full board of Federal Selectmen, for the first time these many years.

Lunenburgh has chosen all Federal Selectmen, except one.

Fare-Dear—In Rhode-Island and Massachusetts on the 7th April; In Connecticut on the 8th April (Good Friday;) In New-Hampshire 14th April.

As some readers are anxious to ascertain through what medium the dispute between the Rev. Dr. Morse and others, is intended to be continued, we have concluded to publish the following:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN the last *Centinel* is a "Reply" to my "Appeal" which appeared in the preceding number. I shall make no answer, except this general one, that the "Appeal" notwithstanding this "Reply" contains the truth, and nothing but the truth, in relation to the subjects which it brings into view. The *Centinel* has wisely shut its columns against a further discussion of the various topics embraced in this controversy. This discussion, by mutual understanding is now to assume a "*Pamphlet form*." In this form the true character and real merits of this controversy, of deceitful appearance, will be disclosed. A Pamphlet for this purpose is already in the press, and will soon be offered to the examination of the public. It will contain all the documents necessary to enable them to form a correct judgment on the subject.

Miss Adams will excuse me, if I decline the offered *partnership* in this publication. I prefer taking the risk and responsibility on myself. I wish not to subject her to any diminution of her means of support. I will readily admit "a short" or long answer to my letter of the 31st Jan last, and any other communications of decent length and character, which she, or her Advocates, may think proper to send, either for the purpose of criminating me, or of vindicating Miss Adams. I wish nothing concealed from the public, which has any proper bearing on this controversy.

JED'H MORSE.

Charlestown, March 7, 1814.

☞ For an interesting Address, from a Committee, respecting the "*Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys*," see last page, first column.

CENTINEL *Shipping-List.*

PORT OF *BOSTON.*

FRIDAY, *March* 11—no arrivals.

MEMORANDA.

The cartel ship Hesperus, with upwards of 300 prisoners, for Halifax, sailed from Salem yesterday.

From PORTLAND, *March* 9. "Arrived Spanish brig San Juan, Capt. R. Gowaldiz, 25 days from Porto-Rico. *Left* there, sch'rs Dash, Ralston, of Washington, N. C. to sail in 46 days; Young-Highflier, Dunbar, of N. Bedford, in 6 days; Mary-Ross, Jones, of Wilmington, in 20: Wolf, Dawson, Norfolk, 3; brig Gazilla, Cayings, Philad 15; —*Also*, left there, Spanish brig St. Sebastian, Pedro Mazira y Ozero, from Havana, for Boston; had been captured when 24 hours out, by a Carthagenian privateer; but given up after being robbed, and had left only one bbl of bread and 2 of beef, which obliged her to put away for Porto-Rico, where she arrived about 15th inst.—The San Juan sailed in co. with Portuguese sch. Spreckator, for Salem; and Am. sloop Commerce, of N. York, Capt. Holt; the latter was captured 11 hours out, by the frigate Pique, and ordered to St. Thomas. The Capt. and 2 of his men were put on board the St. Juan. The St. J. saw several vessels, but spake none but the Pique."

☞ *We thank our correspondent for his polite attention.*

The privateer brig Mars, Ingersol, of New-York, was so closely pursued on Monday last by a 74 and a frigate as to induce her to run ashore, on Rockaway beach, when the enemy took possession of and burnt her. Capt. I. and about 40 of the crew escaped to the shore; but about 30 of his men, and 45 prisoners, left on board the Mars, fell into the hands of the British. The Mars had captured 9 vessels during the cruize, but only one has arrived.

The Trumbull-ded Yankee privateer, Capt Ogard, had returned into Brest, after capturing 6 prizes; 3 of which had arrived in France.

A number of English transports, bound to Spain, with provisions, &c. for the army, were wrecked on the coast of France in Dec. and Jan.

☞ A number of Advertisements unavoidably omitted

Boylston Committee.

THE meeting of this Committee was adjourned from the 28th ult to the 15th inst.: then to be holden in the Hall of the Massachusetts Medical Society, at 3 o'clock P. M. march 12

HIBERNIA.

THE Members of the *Charitable Irish Society*, are notified of their annual meeting on the 17th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at *Hyde's* Massachusetts Hotel, Atkinson-street, for the choice of Officers—their punctual attendance is requested.

☞ Gentlemen Natives of Ireland, or of Irish extraction, having a desire to celebrate the FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK with said Society, are requested to leave their names at *Hyde's* Hotel, directed to the Secretary, on or before the 16th inst

Boston, March 11 JOHN BEANE, *Sec'y*

Mr. Ruggles,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that his Spring and Summer School, in the polite art of DANCING, will commence for the admittance of Masters and Misses, on Monday, April the 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Hall in Dr. *Rand's* building, directly opposite Concert Hall, Hanover-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Scuttell. He will give three lessons per week—Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—the afternoons of the two latter—terms as usual, $3 at entrance, and 2 per quarter—private lessons will also be given, on moderate terms. Mr. R. thinks that his modern and highly approved system of Dancing, cannot but warrant to him a liberal share of public patronage. march 12

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, }
District of Massachusetts, ss. }

Pursuant to a Warrant from the Hon JOHN DAVIS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid: I do hereby give notice, that the following Libel hath been filed before the said Judge, namely:—

A LIBEL by Josiah Ingersoll, commander of the private armed schooner, called the MARS, of and belonging to New-York, in the District aforesaid, in behalf of himself and the owners, officers and crew of the said private armed schooner, against the brig BRITANNIA, whereof Francis Morrison, was late master, and her appurtenances, and the arms, ammunition and ship provisions, stores and cargo on board the same—the said brig appurtenances and cargo as aforesaid, belonging, as is alleged by the said libellants, to the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof—having been captured by the said Josiah Ingersoll, commander of the said private armed schooner on the high seas, pursuant to a commission from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said brig or vessel, appurtenances and cargo as aforesaid, the said Josiah Ingersoll, commander as aforesaid, hath brought into the port of Fair Haven, within the District aforesaid.

And trial will be had on the aforegoing Libel at a special District Court, to be holden at the Court House in Boston, on Saturday the second day of April next, at eleven o'clock A. M. of which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Boston, this 11th day of March A. D. 1814.

MATTHEW CLARK, *Deputy Marshal.*

A Farm Wanted.

WANTED to hire for three or four years a rish well cultivated FARM, with a good House, Barn and other Buildings thereon, situated on a Post-road, not far from the centre of some town, with a 15 to 30 miles of Boston. Inquire of the PRINTER, or a line directed to him will be attended to. march 12

Exchange on London.

OF the *best* quality, may be had of CHARLES CLEVELAND, *Exchange-street* feb 12

Cartel for Gottenburg.

Letters to be forwarded by the Cartel to sail from New-York on the 15th inst. will be received by the subscribers until that day, (inclusive,) subject to the inspection of the Marshal), at 25 cts each single sheet. Persons desirous of a passage will please make *immediate* application, in order that passports may be obtained for them, to

HALLECK & PARKER,

New-York, March 7. No. 84, South-street.

For Sale,

The HULL of a new Ship, lying at an Eastern port, well built and ready to receive the rigging, of the following dimensions, depth of hold, 12 1-2 feet, between decks 6 feet, width 25 1-2, length on deck 92 feet, measuring 250 tons. Apply to I. S. PATTEN, 59 State-street. march 12

For Sale,

The new swift sailing Schooner TYGER 158 tons burthen, pierced for 14 Guns, well calculated for an armed vessel. For terms apply to HENRY CRAWFORD, No. 33, State-street. mch 12

Fresh Flour.

JOSIAH BRADLEE, No. 29, India-street, has for sale, a quantity of fresh FLOUR, of the following inspections—

488	barrels	Philadelphia Superfine,
60	do	do scratched superfine,
543	do	Baltimore Howard-street superfine,
84	do	New-York superfine,
221	do	do fine. march 12

Charles Bradford,

No. 16, Custom-House-street; Has for sale,

TWENTY casks London dry White Lead—1 case Calicoes—best retailing Molasses—Madeira Wine. march 12

Fresh Flour.

FIVE hundred and fifty bbls Philad. and Baltimore Howard-street Flour, of excellent quality, suitable for Domestic use and Confectionary. *Also*—150 bbls Rose second quality, for ship Bread, for sale at *No.* 14, Long-wharf. march 12

Coffee.

THIRTY-six thousand lbs first quality Green COFFEE, in hhds and bbls, deliverable in Newport, or Boston, for sale by JAMES A. ALLEN, No. 55, Broad-street. *Also*, Philad. superfine Flour, Havana Cigarres, &c. march 12

Colored Cambrics for Linings, &c.

JAMES READ,

Has just rec'd and *to be sold at No. 101, Court-street,*

TWO cases 7-8 Cambrics, containing lt. blue, pink, light and dark green, olive, slate *orange* and blacks,
2 cases undressed dark Calicoes,
1 case British Shirtings,
1 do white Cotton Cambrics,
Long white kid Gloves,
Ribbons,
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Cords, Coatings,
Pins, &c &c. march 12

Ladies' stained and black worsted [illegible],
White cotton [illegible],
Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery,
Plain and figured Book-Muslins,
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Linens; Vestings; wound Wire; Flannels; Rose Blankets.

Boston Mustard,

At the Mustard Factory, No. 22, Court-street,

FRESH ground and warranted the very first quality, and some real English in bottles, very nice, either qualities by the keg at moderate prices, ground Coffee, Pepper and Spices. The above is warranted as good as can be found at any place in town, and any person taking only six pounds of either articles, shall have it at the wholesale price. Keepers of public houses and all others, will make a saving to call as above. N. B. Cash or Mustard exchanged for Mustard Seed. march 12

EDWARDS' Repository for Merino SHEEP,

In Atkinson-street.

FLATTERED by the encouragement he has hitherto received, he now informs his friends and the public, that he has lately fitted up a large Barn, as a Depot for Merino Sheep, intended for public or private Sale, and can accommodate his friends in Town and Country, by keeping any number of Sheep they may choose to send, any length of time prior to, or after a Sale; being provided with Grain, Clover, Rowen and Salt hay, for the purpose.

And any Sheep purchased elsewhere, or passing through town to the country, can have like accommodation.

Gentlemen Farmers, and Gardeners, he also informs, that he will receive Plants, Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, accompanied by their proper description, for public or private Sale—Good dry storage for Merino Wool, and every attention paid to applications at his Auction Room, No. 1, Harris' Buildings, Water-st; where Furniture and Goods of all descriptions, are Bought and Sold, on Commission.—Orders from the Country (post paid,) punctually attended to, and a Register kept of all Sheep, for public or private Sale. march 12 tf CHARLES EDWARDS, *Jun'r.*

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

ABRAHAM GOULD takes the liberty to inform the public, that he has for sale, (prepared by Dr. *Holmes,*) a most excellent Medicine, called *New-England Universal Drops.* He would recommend it to Seafaring men, Travellers, and indeed to every Family, as a sure relief from pains in the breast, side, cramp in the stomach, rheumatic affections, &c. Notice, that each bot. will be accompanied by directions, signed with his own hand.

Also for sale—A most excellent Salve, called *New England Burn Salve*, two plasters of which will cure almost any common Burn;—prepared and accompanied by directions as above.

The above Medicines and Salve may be had at Dr. HOLMES', Salem-street, Boston, and at his own House, Union-street, Charlestown, near the State Prison;—where he continues to make silk and cotton Boot-Gold and Tassels, as usual. He has on hand 20,000 yds. black cotton Cord. march 12

SPRUCE Rails, Boards, and Joist,

for sale on the Mills-House-wharf, West-Boston

march 12 4w

NOTICE.

IF the person who took the liberty to take from the pocket of the subscriber, his Pocket Book, at the Circus, on Tuesday evening last, containing about Twenty Dollars in bank bills, and notes and accounts amounting to about $500, payable to the subscriber, will have the goodness to leave it with the papers where he can find it, he shall be entitled to the money and receive the thanks of the owner.

JACOB P. CARTER,
Governor's Ally

To the Ladies.

FLOWERS in full bloom, for sale by THOMAS FARNELL, at the Green House in Roxbury, belonging to *John Lowell*, Esq. from this day to the 1st of May next. It is a pleasant distance for a morning's ride, and the Plants are much better when purchased early in the season, before they are too much exhausted by the heat of the Green House. They suffer much less by removal to this season to the common heat of a parlor—They are now in fine order. march 12

Removal.

MRS. GOLDTHWAITE, has Removed form No. 6, Hancock-street, to *No. 51, Court-street*, near Bowdoin-square, and can Board a few Gentlemen upon reasonable terms. march 12

A House Wanted.

FOR which cash will be given, well situated, convenient for a small family, one of brick would be preferred, worth about $1200 to $1400. For information please to call at the Centinel Counting Room. march 12

THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MR and MRS. HOLMAN.

ON MONDAY EVENING, March 14th, 1814.
Will be presented, for the first and only time this season,
SHAKSPEARE'S *Play, in 5 acts called*

AS YOU LIKE IT.

JAQUEZ, } *for that night* } Mr. HOLMAN
ROSALIND, } *only.* } Miss HOLMAN.

To which will be added, the popular Romance, *in two acts called,*

BLUE BEARD,

Or.....FEMALE CURIOSITY.

QUEBEC.

ON MONDAY EVENING, and every Evening till further notice, will be exhibited at the Museum in Boylston-Hall over the South-End Market, a perfect PANORAMA VIEW of the City of QUEBEC; which appears like reality, taken from the Deck of a Ship of War, lying between the City of Quebec and the Island of Orleans—&c

march 12 [*Further particulars in future papers.*]

NOTICE.

THE Members of the *Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association*, are hereby notified that a Quarterly Meeting will be held at the Exchange Coffee House, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock; and also, that by a late rule of the Government, the mode of notifying by the messenger will be discontinued.

By direction of the Government,
JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, *Secretary.*

☞ The Gentlemen lately admitted members of the Association, are requested to call for their Certificates previous to the meeting. *Sec.* march 12

NOTICE

ON the first of February last, a Merchant of New Haven, sent by ISRAEL STEVENS, of Worcester, nine bbls Flour, which he promised to deliver in good order to *Silas Pennimen*, of this place, and to receive $2 50 per bbl for transportation of the same; and from information received, there is reason to believe he has absconded. Whoever will give any information of said *Stevens* to the subscriber, either by letter or otherwise, so that the property may be recovered, shall be suitably rewarded.

SILAS PENNIMAN,
march 12 *No. 25, Long-wharf, Boston.*

Dancing School.

MR. MASI, jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Spring and Summer School, for the instruction of Masters and Misses in the art of DANCING, in the modern style, will commence on Tuesday, the 5th day of April next, at his residence No. 83, Newbury-street.

Terms as usual, $3 entrance and 2 a quarter—3 lessons per week, 36 lessons per quarter, *viz.* Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, in the afternoon.

Private lessons as usual, taught on moderate terms.

Dancing will be instructed in all its variety, as Bason, Minuet and other Fancy Dances, and in the French style.

Mr MASI will continue his School as usual, Misses by themselves and Masters also. march 12

Elegant Visiting Cards.

FOR sale by HENRY S. WALDO, over *Wells & Williams'* No. 55, Cornhill—A few packs figured and stamped VISITING CARDS, colored &c. in 12

Tanners and Curriers Take Notice.

FOR SALE or to be LET—one of the best stands for a Tanner and Currier in the county of Norfolk. The premises are situated about sixty rods from the Court-house in Dedham, on the turnpike to Providence, and consists of a large Bark house, Currier's shop, store for leather, &c. together with a vat-yard with about fifty vats, nearly new and in good repair, together with about one acre of land suitable for a building lot. Also for sale the following lands situated on Dedhamcy at one piece of land adjoining the said tanyard on the turnpike, containing about thirty acres, consisting of tillage, mowing, pasturing and meadow, with a barn and corn barn standing thereon, together with a good lot of about four acres adjoining. Also, one other piece of land principally covered with wood, situated about a mile west of the Court-house in Dedham, at a place called Smith's Valley. A considerable part of the wood is fit for the market, with some chestnut timber. Conditions will be made easy to the purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near the premises HENRY JONES.

march 12

Take Notice.

JOHN VANORDER, has travelled on foot from Old-York in pursuit of his mother, Mrs. Vanorman, and of his sister Mrs. Cook, but on the most careful inquiry he cannot find their habitation, nor gain any intelligence respecting them.—If any person will assist him in finding these relatives, they will confer a great favor. For further particulars inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. march 12

Freight for Burlington, Vt.

A FEW tons of Freight may be had for Burlington, for which a generous price will be given, & application is made immediately to C. C. GAY, Cambridge-Port. march 12

T. KIDDER'S

List of PRIZES drawn in the 5th class of Plymouth Bench Lottery.....THIS DAY'S DRAWING.

OF $500—No. 5007. Of $100—No's 250 2448 3483 4553 6991 Of $50—No's 8835 10718. Of $20—No's 1802 3247 5168 5919 7240 7291 7445 8691 9195 6862 3753 3934. Of $12—No's 48 147 305 640 655 679 931 1036 1293 1618 1615 1631 1715 1740 1748 1897 2205 2604 2608 2686 2938 3155 3339 3283 3498 4005 4093 4262 4393 4390 4575 4874 4948 5185 5377 5393 5495 5631 5613 5952 5987 6018 6066 6147 6200 6413 6439 6448 6868 7593 7631 7819 7872 7948 8141 8331 8985 8943 9111 2362 9302 9811 10033 10578 10651 11096 11113 11180 11539 11651 11771 11826.

☞ The *next drawn number* will be entitled to ☞ $500 DOLLARS LAID

A few undrawn Tickets and Parts may be had at the Fortunate Lottery Office of

T. KIDDER—9, *Market-Square.*

march 12

TO be Sold or Let, (and entered the 1st of April,)

a handsome Dwelling House, with Out-House and Garden, near *Harvey's* Tavern, Cambridge Port. For further particulars inquire at said Tavern. march 12

For Sale,

FOR two thirds the value—a genteel Brick HOUSE, not ten minutes walk from State-street. Inquire at the Centinel Counting-Room. march 12

TO be Let—a FARM in Cambridge,

on the West-Cambridge road, near Ware Bridge, known by the name of the Dixie Farm, consisting of about twenty acres. Apply to RICHARD SULLIVAN, Pork-street, Boston. tf march 12

Money Found.

FOUND in Milton, a few days ago, a small Purse of Money.—The owner can recover it on application to JEREMIAH CRANE, near the Burying Ground, Milton. march 12

Book-binder.

WANTED to hire, for one year, a first rate Book-binder. *Also*, wanted to purchase a Book-binder's PRESS, suitable for heavy work. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. march 12

AUCTION SALES.

☞ The sale of the Miscellaneous BOOKS, will be continued at the Office of *Francis Amory*, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock

The Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, &c. will be sold at 12 o'clock, This Day, *precisely.*

The Law Books will be sold on Monday.

This Day, at 12 o'clock,
At *Whitwell & Bond's* Office,
Kilby-street,

5 hhds W. I. Rum, 4 pipes Teneriffe Wine, 1 pipe red do, 5 casks Gin, 25 bags Pepper, 34 bushels Herds Grass Seed

On Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, AS ABOVE,
5 cases 1st quality Bengal Indigo,
200 bags heavy Pepper. Conditions at sale.

On Friday next, at 12 o'clock—AS ABOVE,
A great variety of Piece Goods.
Likewise—12 doz black and red English Morocco Shoes. 3-4

On Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock,
At *T. K. Jones & Co's* Office,
Kilby-street,

20 boxes white Havana Sugar, 50 bbls Flour, 10 tons German and English blistered Steel, 1 cask ground Madder, 8 hhds excellent green Coffee. *Also*,

A few cases Glass Ware, consisting of Tumblers, Wines, pint and quart Decanters, a few cases Slates and Pencils.

On Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, AS ABOVE,
A great variety of Piece Goods.

On Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock,
At *Oliver, Borland & Abbot's* Office,
No. 5, Kilby-street,

1 case Bengal Indigo, 5 hhds New-England Rum, a few hhds W. I. Rum, 5 tierces Rice, 50 boxes Chocolate.

Pews in Brighton Meeting-House

To be sold at Auction, on *Monday next*, at 11 o'clk

2 Pews in Brighton Meeting-House, Nos 16 and 53, on the lower door. Sale on the premises.

Sale by Auction in New-Bedford.

On Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock,

Will positively be sold, at the Store of *Smith & Howland*, the following valuable Goods, now landing from the brig Angelica, from Gottenburg,

52 tons Swedes iron, assorted,

An invoice of DRUGS, consisting of Fennel Seed, Madder, Roman Allum, Lead Sugar, Camomile Flowers, Iceland Moss, and many other articles too difficult to particularize.

Conditions of sale will be 4 and 6 months, for approved endorsed notes. *Smith & Howland, auct'rs.*

New-Bedford, March 9

On Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock,
At C. NOLEN'S Furniture Ware-House and Auction Office, No. 98, Cornhill,

Will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close sundry accounts, and to raise cash for consignees, the following Goods—*viz*

2 second-hand Sideboards, 1 new do,
3 Secretaries, 2 Bookcases, 1 second-hand do, 5 gilt framed Looking Glasses, 1 double and 2 single beds, 2 double and 1 single Matress, 6 Bureaus, 3 pr Card Tables, 1 set dining Tables, 6 dining and Pembroke Tables, field and low post Bedsteads, 20 pair Rose Blankets, 1 elegant Carpet, fancy and Rainbow Chairs Boston made, 3 doz do Philadelphia made, brass Andirons, Shovels, &c. complete, Wire Fenders, 1 Sofa, 1 pr rolling Chairs, 1 Piano Forte, 10 elegant white Counterpanes, plated Candlesticks, Castors, Teapots, &c. damask Tablecloths, 2 Clocks, 1 patent Timepiece, 1 Timepiece in picture, with gilt frame, 1 do in gilt frame Looking Glass, 1 suit elegant white fringe Red Curtains, 1 suit for a chamber of elegant Paper, consisting of Red Curtains, Window do, sofa and chair Covers, Counterpane, &c never used, and but partly made up, mahogany Wash Stands, Light Stands, Dressing Tables and Glasses, Glass and Crockery Ware and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, 2 gold and 5 silver Watches, a number of Fowling Pieces, Paintings, Maps, Books, &c.

All Goods sent to the above sale will meet due attention.

Administrators' Sales.

On Tuesday next, 15th March,
At Store No 47, Cornhill,

Will commence the sale by Public Auction of the entire Stock in Trade of the late *Ebenezer Larkin*, Esq. Bookseller, deceased, comprizing upwards of

FIFTEEN thousand volumes of valuable and standard European and American Publications, in

Law, Theology, Medicine, Miscellanies, &c. &c. &c.—With an extensive assortment of Bibles, Classical and School Books, Paper of various sizes and qualities Blank Books and Stationary.

The above Stock will be put up for sale in liberal lots, and the sale will commence at 9 o'clock, and continue each day until closed.

Conditions of payment—Purchasers under $200 to pay cash, Boston money; do from $200 to $500, three months; do over $500 six months, in approved endorsed notes. *George Wheeler*, auct.

Real Estate in Malden.

To be sold at Public Auction, by order of Court, on MONDAY, the 28th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in Malden,

THE remainder of the Real Estate of *Thomas Hunt*, late of said Malden, deceased, viz.

A convenient Dwelling House, and a Barn, with about four acres of Land, situated on the road leading from Malden meeting-house to Lynn, near Newburyport Turnpike. *Also*, about 75 acres of tillage, pasture, meadow and wood Land, situated on said Turnpike, between the old and new Salem roads, together with about five acres of wood Land, on said Turnpike; and half a Pew on the lower floor of the brick meeting-house. The above premises are susceptible of great improvements, and might be profitably managed for raising of Sheep, or for other agricultural purposes. Conditions made known at the sale. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or to Mr *Samuel B. Hunt*, Boston.

EDWARD WADE, jun. *Adm'r*
Malden, Feb 21, 1814 *of said Hunt's estate.*

Land in Brimfield.

To be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Supreme Judicial Court, towards payment of the debts due from the Estate of *Amasa Parks*, late of Brimfield, in the County of Hampden, deceased, represented insolvent, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, at *I. Bliss'* Public House in said town,

THREE and a quarter acres of Land a few rods north of the meeting-house, being one of the handsomest building spots in the town.—40 acres Wood and Pasturing Land situated in the south part of the town, well known by the name of the Mountain Lot. The right of redemption in a lot of Land of about 38 acres, known by the name of Brewer Lot. *Also*, a small Pew, No. 10, in the Rev Mr *Fale's* meeting-house. LUCY PARK, *Adm'x.*

feb 12, 1814

AUCTION SALES.

This Day, at 12 o'clock,
At No 29, Broad-street,

300 hhds Philadelphia superfine Flour,
250 do New-York do do
Charles Head, auct.

A Meeting-House for sale.

On Thursday, 15th March next, at 12 o'clock,

THE Building in Summer-street, called the *New South Meeting-House*, as it now stands, including all the materials of which it is composed, except the Bricks and Stones

The Pews were refinished a few years since, and are in good order to remove and use again

The Building is to be removed off the ground before the 1st of April next. For further particulars, inquire of Mr *Hunnewell*, at the corner of South-st.

Also, immediately after the above,

The House lately occupied by Mr. *James Ray*, deceased, the buildings to be removed in 40 days.

Charles Head, auct.

Materials of a House.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 12th of March, (THIS DAY) at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

THE Materials of a House, situate in Back-street, the second north from the corner of Richmond-street; to be removed within a fortnight from the day of sale. *T. Clark*, auct.

Farm at Auction.

To be sold, on *Wednesday*, the 30th inst. at 2 P.M. at *Hunt's* Tavern, near the meeting-house in Lincoln,

A Valuable Farm, 14 miles from Boston, now occupied by the Rev. Dr. *Stearns*—containing about one hundred acres of the best of land, suitably divided into mowing, pasturage and wood land, and commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect. Conditions made known at the sale.

Farm in Weston.

To be sold at Vendue, by the subscriber, on *Tuesday*, the 15th of March inst. (postponed from the 1st on account of the weather,)

A FARM, lying in the northwesterly part of Weston, containing about 50 acres of land of an excellent quality, it is presumed, as there is in the County, together with a House and Barn. Said land consists of mowing, tillage and pasture lands, with about 8 acres of young white oak wood, of a very thrifty growth, with an excellent brook running through the same, in a very advantageous manner, called cherry-brook, so that it may be divided into small lots, and each lot sharing the benefit of the water from said brook. A young orchard now in the prime, several sorts of fruit trees, and an excellent well of water, which never fails in the driest season. Said farm is within 1 1-4 mile from the Rev. Dr. *Kendal's* meeting-house, one mile from the Worcester-road, and within 10 rods of a school-house. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, which will be on the premises at 2 o'clock, P.M.

Weston, March 5 SILAS GREGORY.

Valuable Real Estate.

By order of the Supreme Judicial Court, will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the premises,

ALL the Real Estate of Jesse Boggett, late of Roxbury, deceased, (excepting the widow's dower)—Said estate is situated in Roxbury-street, and has long been established in the leather-dressing and wool business, and is one of the best stands for said business in the Commonwealth

The buildings are very large and commodious, with a never-failing well of water, with a pump to go by wind. Any gentleman in the above line will find this estate every thing completely calculated for his business. Any company of men establishing themselves in the manufacture of wooden goods, would find this estate of great advantage to them in collecting their stock, as it has all the advantages that can belong to any one estate of that particular. *Also*,

...REW No 52, on the lower floor of the Rev. Dr. *Porter's* meeting-house. For further particulars, inquire of ...JOHN DOGGETT, *Adm'r*

Roxbury, March 9, 1814

Real Estate.

On FRIDAY, the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P.M by order of the Supreme Judicial Court, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises,

PART of the remaining Real Estate of *Thomas Gardner*, late of Brighton in the County of Middlesex, deceased. About ten acres and three quarters of excellent Land, in high cultivation, covered with the best kind of fruit trees; there have been gathered 120 bushels Russet Apples and Winter Pears from them in a year. Said Real Estate will be sold in one lot or divided into two, as may suit purchasers. The Land is situated on the great road leading from Cambridge to Concord, and is an excellent building lot for a gentleman. Also, at the same time will be sold—the improvement of a Roadway, near the Brighton and Cambridge-port Bridges, on which Roadway is a number of fine Russet Apple Trees. Terms of sale made known at the sale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. *Benj. Braman*, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Brookline. ISAAC S. GARDNER, *Adm'r*

Brighton, March 13, 1814 wbs

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, }
District of Massachusetts, ss. }

Pursuant to a Warrant from the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, I do hereby give this Public Notice, that I shall expose and sell at Public Auction, and to the highest bidder, on *Thursday*, the seventeenth day of March current, at ten o'clock, A. M. at *Fair Haven*, near New-Bedford, within the District aforesaid, the following articles of Merchandize, comprizing the cargo of the brig called *Britannia*, captured by the private armed vessel of war the schooner *Mars*, consisting of

597 chests and 78 boxes Oranges,
27 chests and 2 boxes China Oranges,
206 bbls Olives.

The said Merchandize having been ordered to be sold for whom it may concern by decree

Dated at Boston, this 11th day of March, A.D. 1814

MATTHEW CLARK, *Dep'ty Marshal.*

Auction at Newton Lower Falls.

To be sold at Auction, at the Lower Falls, in Newton, on TUESDAY, the 29th of March inst. at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the public house of the subscriber—

SEVERAL tons of Hay, 70 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Potatoes, 1 yoke of Oxen, 5 Cows, 3 Horses, all his Farming Utensils, consisting of Carts, Waggons, Ploughs, &c. and all his Household Furniture, consisting of several Beds and Beddings, 1 eight day Clock, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c. *Also*,

2 good Chaises EDWARD JACKSON.

Newton Lower Falls, March 10

To be Let.

(And possession given the first of April next,)

A LARGE convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated near the Rev. Dr. *Porter's* meeting-house, in Roxbury, on the great road to Watertown, having four rooms on the lower floor, with a cellar kitchen, an excellent well of water, with a sizable yard-room, being every way accommodated for boarders, for which purpose it has long been improved. Five or six Boarders now at the place would probably continue with the occupant. Inquire of *Isabel Dudley*, living on the premises.

Roxbury, March 12

Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys.

THE Gentlemen who have associated for the establishment of an Asylum for Indigent Boys in the Town of Boston, having obtained an Act of Incorporation from the General Court, respectfully make known to their Fellow-citizens, that, in the course of the ensuing week, a Committee will visit each of the several Wards in the Town, for the purpose of inviting the assistance and co-operation of those whose circumstances and benevolence may enable them to unite their efforts, in the noble and charitable object of endeavoring "to save those who are ready to perish," and of ensuring to themselves the applause of an approving conscience, accompanied by an assurance, emanating from the fountain of all truth and goodness, "that inasmuch as they shall have performed an act of mercy to one of these little children, they will have done it unto *him*."

It is proposed that the subscription shall be divided into three classes,—consisting

1st. Of annual Subscribers.

2d. Of Subscribers for life giving $50 and upwards, and—

3d. Of Subscribers for life giving at least $100.

The subscription for the First Class, in order to extend the luxury of doing good to a large number of persons whose means may be inferior to their benevolence, is placed at the very low rate of *three dollars per annum*—Subscribers to give any larger sum, as they may please, and every subscription to continue annually, until the party making it shall express a wish that it may be withdrawn, when it will cease accordingly.

The two other Classes it is expected will be filled by those whom the bounty of Providence has blessed with abundance, and who, it is not doubted, while remembering "that unto whom much is given, from them much will be expected, and that" blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," will erect for themselves a monument which shall never fade, by munificently encouraging an establishment which has the double recommendation, of rescuing from vice and illness, and rearing up to usefulness and virtue, the most destitute and helpless of their fellow beings.

Let them then by their expansive benevolence make the widow's heart leap for joy, and tune to notes of gratitude, the song of the orphan for the bounty of his benefactor.

In offering this Charity for general notice and support, the Committee of the Associates are happy to avail of the following observations from a highly respectable and enlightened Clergyman of this Town, whose estimation is deservedly above their praise, and whose recommendation will, they are confident, plead powerfully in favor of an establishment which cannot but meet with universal approbation, but the usefulness of which must, in a great degree, be proportionate to the liberality of the support it may receive.

"The Institution, to which the public patronage is now requested, is so simple in its design, so modest in its demands, and of such obvious utility, that little effort is required to secure the favor which it needs.

"No man, and especially no parent, can reflect on the unhappy condition to which boys of the tenderest age are sometimes reduced in this metropolis, without acknowledging the importance of an institution which is designed to receive, protect and instruct them.

"Through the misconduct, or sickness, or misfortunes, or death, of one or both parents, it is not uncommon that boys are exposed, from their earliest years, to severe hardships and temptations. At home they feel no comforts, and are subjected to no restraint. Much of their time is spent in the streets, and they grow up without instruction, without principle, exposed perpetually to the most pernicious examples. Begging is often their first employment, and profaneness, falsehood, fraud, and contention are the first lessons in which they are initiated. Having no preparatory instruction, and wanting decent raiment, they are excluded from the public schools. Thus neglected, who can wonder that they grow up indisposed to industry, unprovided with a useful occupation, and unworthy of confidence? Who can wonder that their lives are injurious to society, and miserable to themselves?

"The Institution now proposed will open its friendly doors to boys of this unhappy condition. It is designed to instruct them in reading, writing and arithmetic, to form their early habits, to instil into them principles of piety and virtue, and to accustom them from their earliest years, to that propriety on which their future usefulness and virtue so much depend. This Institution is not merely designed to feed and clothe them, although a benevolent mind will rest with satisfaction on the prospect of communicating these benefits to half-naked and half-famished children. It is designed to take them from the streets where they learn every vice; to subject them to a salutary discipline; to teach them good manners and habits of respect for their superiors; to make them acquainted with the decencies and comforts of life; to communicate to them those rudiments of knowledge which, in the present state of society, are almost necessary to the transaction of ordinary business and to any respectability of character; to accustom them to suitable labor, and to give, as early as possible, a useful direction to their powers and activity.

"Such an Institution will not, indeed, accomplish all which its patrons desire, for imperfection attends all human efforts, but it can hardly fail of removing much evil and producing much good. If we are authorized to hope success from any benevolent exertions, it is from those which are employed on THE YOUNG, whose minds and character are as yet unformed and flexible, and moulded with comparative ease. Can we confer greater benefits on the individual or on society, than by plucking a tender child from scenes of sloth and vice, and training him to usefulness and virtue. Through his whole life he will bless us for our care, he will reap the fruits of our kindness. In every relation which he is to fill in the domestic state, in his connection with his employers and society, instead of violating the claims of justice, instead of spreading misery and distrust, he will be useful, respected, beloved.

"To those who are accustomed to look beyond this life, who believe that in the breast of the forsaken child of poverty there is an immortal spirit, that he has begun an existence which will never end, to such no appeal can be necessary to awaken their interests in an Institution which is designed to instil the principles of our Holy Religion into young and susceptible minds, which would otherwise be exposed to every temptation, and be precipitated, we fear, into every vice.

"In proposing this Institution to public patronage, it is not wished, that it may, in any respect, interfere with other Institutions of acknowledged utility, nor that the bounty which is at present applied to their support should be either withdrawn or diminished for the purpose of giving encouragement to this undertaking—The object of its Patrons is to multiply, not to divert the streams of Benevolence—to add a new charity to the many which adorn this metropolis—and to mitigate, in some further degree, the afflictions incident to humanity."

With these emphatic remarks, the Committee submit the fate of the Asylum for the relief of Indigent Boys in the town of Boston to their Fellow Citizens, with a firm persuasion, that the benevolence, which usually characterizes them will not, on this occasion, be found wanting that the tear of the orphan will not be shed in vain, and that they will not flow, for the first time, turn a deaf ear to the voice of the mourner, the helpless, and the destitute.

☞ *NOTICE.*—By virtue of an Act, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys," I hereby notify the Members, that the meeting for the choice of Officers, will be on MONDAY, the 21st inst. at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, at 4 o'clock, P.M. A list of the Members will be ready at 3 o'clock.—There will be likewise a list left at No. 69, State-street, with Mr. *Humphries*, the Saturday preceding, from 3 o'clock till 6. Those who are or may become members, are respectfully requested to attend the meeting.

March 8. BENJAMIN GREENE.

BOTANICAL LECTURES.

THE course of lectures on Botany for the present season, to be given by the subscriber, will commence on WEDNESDAY, March 23d, at the Hall in Pond-street. Introductory Lecture at 12 o'clock.—The course commences a fortnight sooner than last year, with a view to an earlier termination.—Terms, $10, for an individual—$15, for two of a family—$20, for more than two. J. BIGELOW.

Boston, March 5, 1814.

Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank.

THE President and Directors of the *Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank*, give notice, that they will receive applications for the several offices in this Bank, until Monday next, at twelve o'clock, noon; and all applicants must propose themselves in writing, addressed to the President and Directors, and lence their proposals, with certificats of their qualifications, at No. 71, lower floor of the Exchang Coffee-House. JOHN BELLOWS, *President.*

march 5

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the *Duxbury Woollen and Cotton Manufactory*, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the election of their officers, for the year ensuing, and for transacting such other business as may then duly come before them, will be holden at the North-east Shoal-house in Duxbury, on Saturday the 26th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. DAN'L ATHERTON,

Feb 26 *Proprietors' Clerk.*

NORFOLK, ss. **To the Honorable the** Justices of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, for the Southern Circuit, begun and holden at Dedham, within and for the county of Norfolk, on the third Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

SHEW, Rufus G. Amory of Roxbury, in the county of Norfolk, Esquire, and Samuel Dexter, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, Esquire,—That they are seized in common and undivided with James Martin, and others to your Petitioners unknown, of one moiety or undivided half part of the following described tracts and parcels of Land, situated in Randolph, in the county of Norfolk, bounded and described as follows, viz: Two pieces of Land, situate in said Randolph, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—the best containing about two acres, and bounded southeasterly on the road, southwesterly on land of John Stetson, and northeasterly also on land of said Stetson—the second piece or parcel containing about forty-five acres on the southeasterly side of the road, and bounded northeasterly on land lately in the occupancy of Levi Thayer, northwesterly on the road from said land, lately occupied by said Thayer until it comes to a heap of stones laid in the field near the road, about one rod westerly from an apple tree standing by the side of the well near the road, then bounded southwesterly on a line running south fifty one degrees east until it comes to land lately said Thayer's, and by Cochato river as called, easterly and southeasterly; excepting thereout about eight acres of land set off on execution in favor of Gilbert Ainsley against James Martin, which is bounded partly on Cochato river, as by the return said Levy was made on the sixteenth day of July A. D. 1812, as will appear by the record thereof—which said moiety or half part of said land your Petitioners are desirous to hold in severalty—wherefore they pray your Honors to order and authorise such proceedings hereon as to law and justice shall appertain, that they may have their Partition thereof.

RUFUS G. AMORY,
SAMUEL DEXTER, by
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
their Attorney.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. At a Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the Southern Circuit, begun and held at Dedham, within and for the county of Norfolk, on the third Monday of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

THE Petitioners having failed to give notice upon the Petition aforesaid, agreably to the order of the Court at the last term, it is now Ordered that the Petitioners notify all persons interested in the premises to appear at the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, for the Southern Circuit, next to be held at Dedham, within and for the county of Norfolk, on the fourth Monday of April next, by causing an attested copy of said Petition and this Order thereon, to be published in the *Columbian Centinel*, and in the *Independent Chronicle*, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the sitting of said Court, that they may then and there shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest, HORATIO TOWNSEND, *Clerk.*

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest, HORATIO TOWNSEND, *Clerk.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. At a Court of Probate held at Dedham, in and for the County of Norfolk, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1814.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Whitwell, late of Roxbury, in said County, Apothecary, deceased, being presented to this Court for Probate by William Whitwell the Executor therein named, the said William is hereby ordered to notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Dedham aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in April next, by causing this order to be published in the Dedham Gazette and Columbian Centinel, three weeks successively, previously to the said Court, that they may then appear, and shew cause, either in favor of, or against the Probate of the said Instrument. Copy.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Judge of Probate.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator *de bonis non* of the Estate of *EDWARD CROW*, late of York, in the county of York, Esquire, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment.

THOMAS SAVAGE, *Adm'r.*

York, Feb. 14th, 1814.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. *James Prescott*, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills &c. for the county of Middlesex, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of Creditors to the Estate of *MARTHA STONE*, late of Concord, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid, widow, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months are allowed to said Creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service, at the House of Capt. *Caleb Simonds*, Inn-holder in said Concord, on the fourth Tuesday of March, and of the five following months, from two to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ABIAL HEYWOOD, } *Commissioners.*
NATHAN BROOKS. }

Concord, Feb 21th, 1814

Patent Loom.

A NEW constructed LOOM, upon an entire new plan, and is much approved of by the best judges who have viewed it, for its simplicity, durability and usefulness. It may be seen in operation any day, except Sunday, from 12 to 2 o'clock, in the Chambers over No. 78, State-street, where one of the proprietors will attend to give information and receive proposals for the using and vending the same by Counties and States. feb 2

Boardman & Pope,

No. 68, India-wharf, Have for sale,

SEVEN bales horse Hair; white Havana Sugar; Campeachy Logwood; Hyson, Hyson Skin and Smoking Teas; 2 pair nine pound Cannon; nine pound, six do. and four do. Carronades; Swedes Iron assorted; Russia, Ravens and Half Duck Hemp; Sheetings; 3 second hand Cables; Cordage. feb 26

Coffee, Rum, &c.

A QUANTITY of superior Coffee, in linen bags subject to double debenture 7 1-2 months after the expiration of the embargo; hhds of W. I. Rum, pure as imported; Also—14 casks of Herds Grass Seed. For sale by GEO. W. EMERSON, No. 32, Broad-street. feb 19

Philadelphia Flour,

SIXTY barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR, for sale by JAMES A. ALLEN, No. 55, Broad-street. feb 19

Thin Tar for Trees.

TWO hundred and seventy five bbls TAR, selected expressly for Trees, for sale by MORRILL & WHITE, No. 47, State-street. feb 19

Buckwheat Flour.

JOSIAH BRADLEE, No. 29, India-street, has landing from sloop Abby, for sale—36 barrels Buckwheat FLOUR. feb 19

Samuel F. Coolidge,

No 4, India-wharf, Offers for sale,

SIXTEEN puncheons W. I. Rum, pure as imported, high proof and excellent flavor,
20 hhds rectified Rum,
45 boxes Havana white Sugars,
20 hhds Muscovado do.
35 do great Coffee,
50 bbls 95 do. } *entitled to debenture*
75 bags do do. }
75000 lbs do, do.—10 tons Fustic,
200 lbs Opium—200 do Gum Tragacanth,
150 do Cochineal—1000 do Quicksilver,
2 tons Roll Brimstone—700 lbs crude do.
200 do flour Sulphur—50 bbls Tar,
50 bbls English Ship Bread,
32 tierces Irish Beef, for family use,
150 ps English Buntings, assorted colors,
150 boxes Windsor Soap,
500 qr casks Gunpowder,
60 tons St. Petersburg clean Hemp,
600 ps Racens Duck, } *very first quality*
400 ps Russia do }
3 tons Cordage, of every size, made from clean Hemp—1100 lbs Cassia, in mats,
12 boxes Havana Cigars,
1 pair 32 pound Carronades. feb 9

Rice and Steel.

SIXTEEN tierces, }
8 half tierces, } Fresh RICE,
23 barrels, }
21 bags }
65 tubs, } STEEL.
100 boxes }

For Sale by PLIMPTON, MARETT & DORR, jan 29 at No. 68, Broad-street.

Tin Plates, &c.

FIFTY boxes Tin in sets; 100 bags heavy Pepper; 20 casks Pummice Stone, for sale by WINSLOW LEWIS & CO. No. 17, Milk-street. jan 29

Planished Tin Dish Covers, &c.

EDWARD WOODBURY, No. 49, Newbury-street, has for sale—
English Planished Tin Dish Covers, plain and fluted rims,
Planished Tin Plate Warmers,
Do do Tea and Coffee Pots,
English pint and quart Jacks,
Japanned Lamps, different kinds,
Do Lanthorns,
Do Wash Bowls and Pitchers,
Pewter Ware of every description.

E. W continues to manufacture every article in the Planished and common Tin Ware line with punctuality and despatch—and being grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of them. jan 29

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership of the subscribers heretofore entered into, for the purpose of Manufacturing Cotton, at Walpole, on the Neponset River, is dissolved, and all persons having claims against the said copartnership, will please to render them to LEVI MAXEY, late superintendant of the Factory at Walpole, or to H. DeSaussure, Esq. School-street, Boston; and those persons who are indebted to the said copartnership, are requested to make immediate payment to the said *Levi Maxey*

VIRGIL MAXCY,
DAVID HOFFMAN and
DENNIS A. SMITH, by
VIRGIL MAXCY their Attorney,
THOMAS STANLEY,
JOHN STANLEY.

march 5

Removal.

JOHN FOLSOM & CO. have removed from No. 5, Marlboro'-street, to No. 48, Cornhill, where the business will in future be transacted under the firm of FOLSOM & ROGERSON, who have for sale, American Manufactured Cotton and Woolen Goods, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms for cash. *Also*, a small assortment of European and India Goods.

Boston, Feb 28, 1814.

Georgia Scrip.

THE Subscriber is authorized to negotiate for Scrip of the *New-England Land Company*, to the amount of 150,000 acres—or Shares in the Tennessee Company. DANIEL JOHNSON,

feb 19 No. 27, Old State-House.

Merino Sheep.

A FEW Rams and Ewes of superior quality, for sale. Apply to LEONARD JARVIS.

Weathersfield, Vt. Feb. 6th, 1814.

Wool.

FIFTEEN hundred pounds of good common sheeps WOOL, part in the fleece and part assorted, one third of the above is much better than common and cleansed, the above will be sold for cash down or an approved note for 60 or 90 days.

☞ Three good Broadcloth weavers and one or two Satinett weavers, will find constant employment at the factory of the subscribers.

AMES & WELLS.

Springfield, (Mass.) January 12th, 1814.

Second hand Copper Stills.

JOHN & BENJ. T. WELLS, No. 46, Beck-street, have for sale, second hand Stills of 150, 240 and 1000 gallons each, if applied for immediately. *Also*—New Stills and Worms, Kettles for Clothiers', Halters' and Cotton Factories; and Copper work of every kind faithfully executed with punctuality and despatch feb 23

Honey for Sale.

J. GREEN, No. 52, Newbury-street, has a few small Demijohns of excellent Honey, for Confectioners, or private Families. It is about the price of Sugar, sweetens more, and imparts to Coffee, if boiled with it, a very agreeable flavor. jan 15

House Bells

THE subscriber informs the public, that he continues the business of fixing House Bells. Any gentleman who wishes for any Bells fixed, may depend on their work being done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice—all repairs gratis.

By their humble servant.

THOMAS HAYDEN.

N.B. A line left at the bar of the Exchange Coffee-House will be attended to. feb 9

Bills of Exchange.

FOR Sale, 2500l Sterling (Government Bills) on London. Inquire of WILLIAM CLELAND, Stock and Exchange Broker.

Russia Diapers, Nankins, &c.

SHORT yellow Nankins; Russia Diapers; Cotton Damask, for table cloths; black and colored Cotton Ferrets; Galloons; black French Crapes; Persians; Linen Cambricks; Muslins; Furnitures; Shoppetplates; Shawls; silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery; Gloves, &c. for sale at No. 85, Court-street, by PHILIP CRANE. Feb 19.

Cornhill Furniture Ware-House.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, who are in pursuit of House Furniture, are respectfully invited to call at C. NOLEN'S Furniture Ware-House, No's 27, 28 and 29, Cornhill, where they will find an extensive assortment, such as Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries and Book Cases, Card Tables, Dining and Pembroke do. Bedsteds, Beds and Matresses, Rose Blankets, Carpets, Looking Glasses from 5 to 100 dollars each, Bamboo and Fancy Chairs from 50 to 4 dollars each, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Sofas, Sofa Bedsteds, Easy and Lolling Chairs, Piano Fortes, elegant white Counterpanes, Oil Cloths plated, Glass and Japan'd Ware, Portable Desks, Wash Stands, Lamps, Candlesticks, Clocks, Timepieces, &c. &c.

C. N. has also for sale, St Domingo and Bay Mahogany in boards and planks, perfectly seasoned and fit for use, white and brown Copal Varnish 1st 2d and 3d quality, Jappan and Patent Yellow. Cash or Cabinet Furniture will be received for Mahogany, &c.

N. B.—C. N. continues to receive all kinds of House Furniture, and Goods of every description for public or private sale, on moderate commissions. feb 19

English, French, India, and American GOODS—*No. 35 1-2, CORNHILL.*

ISAAC OSGOOD has commenced business at No. 35 1-2, *Cornhill*, and offers for sale—An excellent assortment of GOODS, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Berlin Cords, and Stockinetts, Vestings, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs—of different colors and prices, black Canton and Indian Crapes, Shawls—some very elegant from 4-4 to 8-4 large, Calicoes, blk and plaid Silks, British Cambric and Shirting Cottons, Baizes and Flannels, Russia Sheeting and Duck, Muslins, Diapers, India Calicoes, Ladies' Muslin, demi Ribbs, assorted Ribbons and Galloons, Button Moulds, Silk and Twist, imperial coat and silk basket Buttons, low priced Matheman Buttons, Oil Cloths, Ladies' and Gentlemen's leather Gloves, Pocket Books, &c. &c. feb 23

Thomas Buttelle,

HAS Removed to No. 42, Broad-street, and has for sale—cotton and wool Cards—Richmond manufactured Tobacco, *Harris'* brand—Shad—Mackerel, Alexandria Sugar, &c. jan 28

CALEB HARTSHORN,

No. 8, Court-street,

HAS for sale, the following GOODS, viz:—

Mens' superfine Beaver Hats,
of the Boston Hat Manufactory,
Youths' do. do. do. do.
Boys' drab, do. English,
Do. drab, green under do. do.
Do. Devonshire brown do. do.
Do. black, do. do.
Youths' do. do. do.
Boys' drab and brown Camels Hair, do. do.
Do. red and black morocco Hats,
9 cases Men's glazed, do.
Mens' patent Silk do.
Do. Russian, do.
Ladies' Beaver Bonnets, of various colors and shapes, and plumes to match,
Black Plumes, by the dozen or single,
Folding Hats, suitable for the Navy and Army,
Gentlemens' Beaver and Dogskin Gloves,
Silk Umbrellas,
1000 pieces black Galloons. 6w dec 25

To Bank Directors.

THE Subscribers manufacture, and can furnish at short notice, *Paper for Bank Bills*. They request purchasers to call at the New-England Bank in Boston, where can be seen a sample. They also manufacture, and keep constantly for Sale, at 81, State-street, all kinds of Writing, Wrapping, Printing and Press PAPERS.

Snuff and Tobacco as usual.

SIMON ELLIOT & CO.

Boston, Feb 15th 1814. 1f

Shakspeare's Plays.

R. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 8, State-street, have just published, the third Volume of this work, where subscribers may receive it. The whole set in six miniature volumes, ornamented with a fine engraved Likeness of the author, and a vignette title page to each volume will be finished next week, at which time will also be completed their octavo edition in one volume.

R. P. & C. W. have an extensive collection of Books and can supply at short notice, orders from public, social and private libraries—they have lately received some new works with new editions of established merit, a few of these are the following—

Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, with prefaratory observations. The whole comprising a brief review of the most important political events in the History of Ireland.

Sinclair, a new novel.

The French and English Interpreter, or a school and counting house companion.

Marmontel's Moral Tales, 2 vols embellished with engravings.

The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols with engravings.

Cooper's Task, a neat edition.

Anatomical Description of the arteries of the Human Body, illustrated by fifteen colored engravings selected and reduced from the tones of Haller, exhibiting the parts as they appear on dissection. The above approved and recommended by Doctor John C Warren—price $5.

Defence and Justification of the late illustrious Gen. Moreau, before the French Tribunal.

Universal Salvation, a very ancient doctrine, with some account of the life and character of its author. A great variety of Stationary. feb 19

At the Granary,

No. 4, *Codman's-wharf,*

CONSTANTLY in Store, and for sale at the lowest prices, Rye and Indian MEAL, of the first quality, from one pound to any quantity. *Also*,

Country and Southern Flour, Barley and Peas, an excellent substitute for Coffee; Beans and Peas warranted of the first quality, for boiling; 100 lbs. sheep's Wool. *To be Let, as above,*—

Part of a House, in a central situation, suitable only for a small family. feb 5

Juvenile Academy, Dorchester.

MR. HALE, teaches English, Latin and Greek; Geography by map and globe, from *J. J. Cummings'* improved plan. Lads enjoy at said Academy, a very good opportunity for improvement in these branches of education; and if they attend to them that a ready and tractable mind, will be advanced with accuracy and sound expedition. Terms moderate jan 26 [8w]

Machinery.

THE Subscribers still continue to make all kinds of MACHINERY, for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton and Wool in all their various branches. Any person wishing to contract for Machinery of the above description, will have the goodness to call at their Factory, where their terms can be known, and the quality of their machinery seen. Information may also be had by inquiring of Messrs. *Eben & Ephraim Tufts*, Distillers, in Boston.

Medway Feb. 10th 1814 WM PETTT, & CO.

TO be Let—3 chambers situated in North Russell-street. Inquire of JOSEPH WADE, Lovejett-street. march 5

Real Estate.

FOR Sale or to be Let—That well known Tavern House by the name of WELLS'S TAVERN, in Watertown, south side of the bridge; with a Shed, Chaise and Wood-house, and other out-buildings; with a large Stable to hold thirty horses, in good repair; with two smaller Barns, for cattle or horses; with about three acres of Land; a Garden, with an Asparagus Bed, and a large number of Fruit Trees, such as apple, cherry, pear, &c. and plumb, in bearing order.

N. B.—*Also*, about ten hundred feet of Wharf, with about one acre of Land, with a Store ninety by twenty feet, and a Cooper's Shop on the same, will be sold or let, separate or together. For further particulars inquire of NATHANIEL WELD, on the premises.

jan 29 6w

To be Sold or Let,

THAT noted Stand as a Tavern in the easterly part of Watertown, known by the name of *Bird's* Tavern, and is considered one of the best stands for a Tavern, in the vicinity of Boston, having a large commodious and convenient House, and large Barn, with good convenient Stables in the same, with about two acres of land, with a number of fruit trees standing on the same. The above will be sold at a very low rate, or let for one or two years, for a reasonable rent. For particulars, apply to the subscribers.

COBURN & HIRD, *at Faneuil Hall Market.*

Boston, Feb. 26th, 1814.

To be Sold or Let,

THAT large three story brick Dwelling HOUSE, on the square fronting the Academy in this town, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, having a good well of soft water in the cellar. For further particulars, apply to MARK MILTON, on the premises.

Exeter, Feb 12. 3m

A pleasant Farm for sale.

A VERY pleasant and healthy Situation in Roxbury, one mile south of *John Prince*, Esq'rs Seat, (near Jamaica-Plain) and just six miles from Boston, on the upper road to Dedham, is offered for sale, *on very reasonable terms.* It was occupied last summer by *Jonathan Phillips*, Esq. and was formerly owned by Mr. *Payson*.

On the premises are a three story HOUSE, handsome, neat and convenient, with a large and well-arranged kitchen, brush-house, store-closet, &c. with out-houses, and an excellent well of water, two good barns, and one old one, a corn barn, &c. Attached to the estate are about fifteen acres of Land, well walled, in fine cultivation, having been improved by a judicious farmer for nearly thirty years. There is a spring of water runs through the lot; and upon the farm are a large number of common and grafted trees, in full bearing, (pear, apple, cherry,) &c.

The house may be examined at any time, on application to Mr. *Hunting*, living a few rods this side the place. For particulars, apply at the Gazette Counting-Room. feb 23

House for sale.

FOR Sale—a convenient Dwelling-HOUSE situated in North street, three stories high, containing three rooms on a floor, with a spacious paved yard, a good pump, rain water cistern, and outhouses. Apply to *Oliver, Borland & Abbot*, No. 3, Kilby street. 1f26

TO be Let, in Centre-street, half of a Dwelling-House, consisting of four rooms, good well of water, rain water cistern, &c. Inquire of Mr. *Butts*, in said street. feb 26

TO be Let—Half of House, No. 6, Jarvis'-Row, containing one lower room, on chamber, and two upper chambers. Inquire at No. 47, Marlboro'-street. feb 26

TO be Let—a very convenient House of the Main-street, situated near South Boston Bridge, 3 stories high, and 3 rooms on a floor, a good cellar, large yard, pump, wood-house, and all necessary accommodations. Rent very low. *Also*—

A small House of 3 rooms Rent $15 per quarter, which if improved by a Carpenter, would be taken in work. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. feb 26

WATER privilege for sale, about 20 miles from Boston, with a never failing Stream of Water, sufficient to conduct the heaviest machinery that is put in operation, or its value exchanged for Shares in any manufacturing establishment. Inquire at the Centinel Counting-Room. feb 23

TO be LET—on reasonable terms, a handsome SHOP, in complete repair, situated opposite Essex-street, near the Boylston Market, recently occupied by Mr. *Darius' Lade*, and an excellent stand for the sale of English Goods. *Also*—

A pleasant and convenient PARLOUR CHAMBER, with lodging Chambers and other accommodations, if necessary, suitable for one or two single Gentlemen. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. Feb 21

Genteel Accommodations for Boarders.

ONE or two gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel BOARDING, in a very pleasant and central situation, not one minute's walk from State-street where no exertion shall be spared to render their residence agreeable, and their accommodations satisfactory. Apply at the Centinel Counting-Room. feb

A Faithful Man.

WANTED a young married MAN, (without children,) to take charge of a Farm near Town, with a flock of Sheep—the advertiser will require any particular recommendations for faithfulness, industry and sobriety. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. march 5

A YOUNG married Woman with a good Breast of Milk, wishes to take a Child to Nurse, about 6 miles from town, where every care and attention will be paid to it. Inquire at the Centinel Counting Room. march 5

Francis' Intelligence Office,

No. 3, Devonshire-street.

A YOUNG Man, who is well acquainted with the business, wishes a situation as Bar-Keeper, in a respectable Public House; undoubted recommendations can be given. Apply as above, where Domestics may be obtained with good recommendations. Real Estate to be sold or to be let, punctually attended to. feb 26

NOTICE.

JOHN WHITMAN, respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened an office, as Attorney at Law, in Barnstable, near the Court House, where he will attend to such business as may be entrusted to him, with care and fidelity. 1m feb 26

To Glass Makers.

WANTED a Person acquainted with the Glass Making Business, in its various branches, to take charge of erecting Works in one of the pleasantest Country Towns in New-England—to a person with the necessary qualifications and satisfactory references, the most liberal encouragement will be given. For further information inquire at No 78, State street. feb 26

WANTED—a Girl from 12 to 15 years of age, to wait upon a lady who boards out, and to assist in taking care of a Child two years old; good recommendations will be required, for steadiness and honesty. Inquire at No. 52, Broad-street. 4w feb 19

BOARDING.

MRS. MCCONIHAY informs her friends, that she has removed to No. 18, Federal-street—where she solicits a continuance of their favors. Six or eight steady *BOARDERS* can be accommodated at the above place on reasonable terms, and every attention paid to render their situation agreeable.

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